REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1922

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
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1923

REPORT

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1922

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

To General His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended September 30, 1922.

Respectfully submitted,

LOMER GOUIN,

Minister in control of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

January, 1923.

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ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS,
OTTAWA, ONT., 1922.

The Honourable the Minister
in control of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ending September 30, 1922.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE

On that date the strength of the force was 64 officers, 1,163 non-commissioned officers and constables and 656 horses. On the corresponding date in 1921 the strength was 70 officers, 1,610 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 795 horses. The strength of the force thus has decreased from 1,680 to 1,227, or by 453, making 27 per cent. This reduction, which took place in accordance with the policy of the Government, and which is still proceeding, has been effected without having recourse to dismissals, within the time required. The overhead expenses were cut down by the abolition of the squadrons at Brandon and Macleod, the reduction of the squadron at Ottawa to about one-third of its former strength, and the abolition of the sub-district at Portage la Prairie. In addition, 8 officers and 10 senior non-commissioned officers were retired to pension, and a large number of constables were granted free discharges.

The following shows the distribution in the several provinces and territories on September 30, 1922:—

	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet'y Surgeon	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle horses	Team	Ponies	Total	Dogs
Headquarters Staff	1	1	2	3	1	....	9	11	10	24	17	79	....	....	....	....	....
Maritime Provinces	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	3	4	27	1	37	....	....	....	....	....
Quebec	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	7	7	24	1	41	....	....	....	....	....
Ontario	....	....	3	5	....	....	8	21	29	206	16	288	60	4	....	64	....
Manitoba	....	....	1	3	....	....	3	7	14	42	1	71	32	2	....	34	24
Saskatchewan	....	....	4	10	1	1	9	38	48	152	11	274	251	25	....	276	....
Alberta	....	....	2	7	....	....	7	12	31	96	18	173	119	22	1	142	10
British Columbia	....	1	....	9	....	....	8	17	27	102	11	175	124	6	....	130	....
Yukon Territory	....	....	1	3	....	....	4	3	8	28	4	51	4	6	....	10	24
Northwest Territories	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	3	3	15	2	27	....	....	....	....	60
Baffin Island	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	4	....	....	....	....	....
Ellesmere Island	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	5	....	7	....	....	....	....	....
	1	2	13	45	2	1	53	122	183	723	82	1227	590	65	1	656	118

On the same date the distribution into posts and detachments was as follows:—

	Divisional Posts		Detachments
Maritime Provinces	1		....
Quebec	1		5
Ontario	2		11
Manitoba	1		15
Saskatchewan	2	(1 Depot)	24
Alberta	2		23
British Columbia	1		24
Yukon Territory	1		12
Northwest Territories	....		8
Baffin Island	....		1
Ellesmere Island	....		1
	11		124

VOLUME OF WORK

While there has been a reduction in numbers there has been an increase in work; I estimate it at about one-ninth. Whereas last year nearly 12,600 investigations were made, the total number this year has exceeded 14,000. The increase has been heaviest in regard to federal statutes; the force has rendered constant service to other departments in enforcing the penalty clauses of legislation in which they are interested. The decrease has been in our reserve squadrons, and has not greatly affected our detachments, though it has been necessary to reduce the strength of many of them.

The detailed statistics reveal at once the volume of the work performed, and the marked increase in it. The following is a comparative statement for the years ending September 30, 1921 and 1922, respectively:—

TOTAL INVESTIGATIONS YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1921

Federal statutes	3,675
Criminal Code	513
Provincial statutes and parks regulations	172
Investigations for other departments	8,235
	12,595

TOTAL INVESTIGATIONS YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1922

Federal statutes	5,235
Criminal Code	470
Provincial statutes and parks regulations	219
Investigations for other departments	8,108
	14,032

An increase of 1,437 investigations; or 11.4 per cent.

While a slight drop in the number of investigations under the Criminal Code and investigations for other departments is recorded, there is, as already noted, a noticeable increase in the number of those of breaches of the federal statutes.

The tables which follow set forth the details, alike as to the classes of cases handled, the Acts under which action has been taken, and the departments to which services have been rendered.

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RECAPITULATION of Cases investigated and Convictions made Under Federal Statutes and Criminal Code in all Provinces, and under Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations in Province of Alberta, from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under Investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
Federal Statutes—								
British Columbia	1,295	364	59	2	48	33	789	1,295
Alberta	568	379	29	.....	1	2	157	568
Saskatchewan	1,420	644	61	29	5	56	625	1,420
Manitoba	601	274	29	4	2	.....	292	601
Ontario	540	245	43	1	5	8	238	540
Quebec	661	338	64	38	.....	75	146	661
Maritime Provinces	102	92	5	.....	.....	.....	5	102
Yukon	16	13	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Northwest Territories	32	26	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
	5,235	2,375	299	74	61	174	2,252	5,235
Criminal Code—								
British Columbia	16	8	2	.....	.....	3	3	16
Alberta	143	119	19	4	.....	1	.....	143
Saskatchewan	35	24	5	.....	.....	6	.....	35
Manitoba	30	22	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Ontario	72	60	11	1	.....	.....	.....	72
Quebec	75	19	7	26	.....	14	9	75
Maritime Provinces	46	28	1	17	.....	.....	.....	46
Yukon	21	17	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Northwest Territories	32	15	1	12	.....	.....	4	32
	470	312	58	60	.....	24	16	470
Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations—								
Alberta	188	176	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	188
Manitoba	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Yukon	29	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
	219	206	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	219

RECAPITULATION of Investigations made at the Request of other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

British Columbia	608
Alberta	1,017
Saskatchewan	1,034
Manitoba	1,302
Ontario	1,991
Quebec	1,780
Maritime Provinces	208
Yukon	158
Northwest Territories	10
	8,108

RECAPITULATION of all Investigations undertaken from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922

Federal statutes	5,235
Criminal Code	470
Provincial statutes and parks regulations	219
Investigations for other departments	8,108
	14,032

RETURN Showing Total Number of Investigations made and Prosecutions Entered for all Provinces under the Various Federal Statutes from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under Investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
Agriculture Act	4	2					2	4
Air Board Act	6		1				5	6
Animal Contagious Diseases Act	14	1		11			2	14
Chinese Immigration Act	73				5		68	73
Customs Act	84	51	2	2	9	1	19	84
Dominion Statistics Act	7	5	2					7
Explosives Act	107	18					89	107
Fisheries Act	119	98	15				6	119
Forest Reserves and Parks Act	13	10	1				2	13
Fugitive Offenders Act	1					1		1
Income Tax Act	7	4				1	2	7
Indian Act	622	448	33	2	19	7	113	622
Inland Revenue Act	1,606	598	59	19	1	45	884	1,606
Immigration Act	219	132	2		14	2	69	219
Leprosy Act	3				2		1	3
Migratory Birds Act	32	13	2			6	11	32
Militia Act	65	3			10	15	37	65
Northwest Game Act	15	12	3					15
Northwest Territories Act	5	3	2					5
Opium and Drug Act	1,694	800	172	37		61	624	1,694
Patent Medicines Act	2	1					1	2
Penitentiaries Act	4	1				1	2	4
Post Office Act	63	6	3	3		28	23	63
Public Works Act	4	4						4
Radiotelegraph Act	287						287	287
Railway Act	166	160	2			3	1	166
Special War Revenue Act	1						1	1
Ticket of Leave Act	6	3					3	6
Weights and Measures Act	2	2						2
Miscellaneous	4				1	3		4
	5,235	2,375	299	74	61	174	2,250	5,235

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RETURN Showing Total Number of Investigations made and Prosecutions Entered under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

	Cases entered	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
Offences against the Person—							
Murder	18	.....	2	12	.....	4	18
Manslaughter	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Shooting with intent	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Assault, common	53	49	3	.....	1	.....	53
Assault, causing bodily harm	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Assault, indecent	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Suicide, attempted	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Abduction	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Carnal knowledge, girl under 14	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Intimidation by threats	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Drugging with intent	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Defamatory libel	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Conspiracy to commit an indictable offence	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Offences against Property—							
Theft	78	61	14	.....	.....	3	78
Theft from H. M. Mails	18	8	3	5	2	.....	18
False pretences	6	3	1	.....	1	1	6
House and shop-breaking	6	5	1	.....	.....	.....	6
Burglary	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3
Breaking and entering	43	25	3	15	.....	.....	43
Receiving stolen property	16	11	4	1	.....	.....	16
Forgery and uttering	46	7	3	19	11	6	46
Fraud	4	3	.....	.....	1	.....	4
Cruelty to animals	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Cattle killing	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Killing dog	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Theft of cars under seizure	4	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4
Fraudulently wearing "A" Class badge	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Unlawfully wearing military uniform	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Buying and receiving military property	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Receiving rifles from militiamen	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Possession of public stores	6	5	1	.....	.....	.....	6
Wilful damage to property	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4
False trade marks	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
False statements	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
In possession of wreck	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Offences against public order—							
Alien in possession of firearms	12	11	1	.....	.....	.....	12
Illegally selling firearms	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Offences against religion and morals—							
Creating disturbance	29	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
Vagrancy	22	19	3	.....	.....	.....	22
Drunk and disorderly	8	7	1	.....	.....	.....	8
Keeping house of illfame	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Inmate house of illfame	9	7	2	.....	.....	.....	9
Running an opium joint	6	2	3	1	.....	.....	6
Indecent Act	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Procuring	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bigamy	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Prostitution of Indian woman	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Buggery	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Nuisance in public place	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Misleading Justice—							
Perjury	5	2	1	1	1	.....	5
Corruption and disobedience—							
Obstructing peace officer	12	10	.....	1	1	.....	12
Bribing peace officer	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Assaulting peace officer	7	5	2	.....	.....	.....	7
Impersonating peace officer	5	2	.....	2	1	.....	5
	470	312	58	60	24	16	470

RETURN Showing Total Number of Investigations made and Prosecutions Entered under Municipal By-laws in the Yukon Territory and the Provincial Statutes in the Provinces, from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

	Cases entered	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awating trial	Still under investigation	Total
YUKON						
City by-laws	6	6				6
Game ordinances	4	4				4
Liquor ordinances	8	8				8
Motor ordinances	1	1				1
Poison ordinances	1	1				1
Setting forest fires	1	1				1
Interdiction	1	1				1
Non-payment wages	1	1				1
Insanity	6	6				6
ALBERTA						
Provincial Statutes—						
Masters and Servants Act	6	6				6
Liquor Act	56	50	6			56
Game Act	7	7				7
Health Act	6	6				6
Mines Act	6	6				6
Insanity Act	2		2			2
Dominion Parks Regulations—						
Trapping and hunting	3	3				3
Motor vehicles	27	27				27
Unsealed weapons	7	7				7
Gambling	28	24	4			28
Miscellaneous	40	40				40
MANITOBA						
Manitoba Game Act	2	1	1			2
	219	206	13			219

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RETURN Showing Total Number of Investigations made for other Departments, in all Provinces from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

—	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	Maritime Provinces	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Total
Finance Department	1	3	3	2	12	21	3	.....	.....	45
Soldiers' Settlements Board	4	2	11	10	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	29
Customs Department	2	18	28	12	12	36	8	.....	.....	116
Immigration Department	16	86	123	16	62	248	3	13	.....	567
Justice Department	138	4	5	6	9	53	6	.....	.....	221
Militia and Defence Department	12	3	14	19	80	29	9	.....	.....	166
Post Office Department	11	23	9	24	19	29	.....	.....	.....	115
Indian Affairs Department	7	12	25	12	8	17	.....	.....	.....	81
Secretary of State Department	6	1	.....	.....	27	43	.....	.....	.....	77
Secretary of State, Naturalization Branch	182	550	470	1,052	1,377	716	41	8	.....	4,396
Interior Department	2	70	3	25	5	19	1	.....	.....	125
Department of Health	3	30	3	.....	1	303	6	.....	.....	346
Department of Marine and Fisheries	2	.....	1	.....	7	.....	5	.....	.....	15
Department Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	.....	7	.....	8	19	.....	2	.....	.....	36
Department of Agriculture	.....	3	3	.....	8	3	1	.....	.....	18
Department of Mines	.....	4	5	.....	10	64	70	.....	.....	153
Department of Naval Service	.....	5	.....	.....	53	18	12	.....	.....	88
Department of Public Works	.....	.....	2	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Department Trade and Commerce	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Departmental External Affairs	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	1	.....	.....	7
House of Commons	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Senate	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Auditor General Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Air Board	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	1	.....	.....	11
Civil Service Commission	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Governor General's Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Board of Pension Commissioners	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11
Department Railways and Canals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Department Attorney General, Nova General	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Suppression commercialized vice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	9
Cases handled temporarily in absence provincial police	.....	.....	9	58	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
Enquiries for missing persons	130	169	290	58	144	104	27	80	.....	1,002
Enquiries for other Police forces	88	19	11	.....	28	45	.....	31	.....	222
London Metropolitan Police	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Accidental deaths	1	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	2	25
Deceased persons' estates	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	10
Miscellaneous	1	.....	15	.....	45	6	.....	12	3	82
	608	1,017	1,034	1,302	1,991	1,780	208	158	10	8,108

RETURN of Arrests made and Prosecutions Entered by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act between October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Number arrested	Number prosecutions entered	Number convicted	Number sent to prison	Total terms imposed	Number fined	Amount fines paid	Quantity of Drugs seized		Quantity of other apparatus seized	
							Name of Drug	Quantity	Name of Article	Quantity
				Yrs. Mos. D.				lb. oz. gr.		
1002	1,017	800	348	120 2 8	470	$62,410 00	Opium....	414 8 185	Opium cooking plants....	10
									" " pans....	571
									" smoking pipes....	1,257
							Cocaine...	883 33	" " bowls...	49
							Morphine.	292	" " stems...	209
							Heroin....	72 325	" " lamps...	508
								1,247 358	" " scrapers	70
									" " needles.	102
									" scales	75
									" containers.....	4
									" scissors.....	30
									Hypodermic needles....	25
									Miscellaneous apparatus.	19
										2,929

CLASSES OF WORK DONE

It will be observed that the foregoing statistics fall under four headings.

1. The enforcement of federal statutes is the regular work of the force; it consists of the enforcement of the penalty clauses of the various federal statutes in which federal departments are directly interested.

2. As regards the Criminal Code, the force is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the Northwest Territories, Yukon, National parks, and Indian reserves. It also enforces the provisions of the Criminal Code in all cases where departments of the Federal Government are concerned, such as theft of Government property, frauds in connection with the Post Office, currency, etc. In other cases the provincial administrations are responsible.

3. As regards provincial statutes and parks regulations, by special arrangement between the Federal Government and the Provincial Governments of Alberta and British Columbia, both the federal and provincial laws are enforced by this force in the federal parks in these two provinces.

4. By investigations for other departments is meant the special inquiries and investigations concerning departmental matters, made at the request of Federal Government departments; and also special inquiries made to assist Provincial Police departments.

To these aspects of our work I shall revert on a later page.

ACTIVITY IN PATROLLING

These extremely diverse activities do not exhaust the duties performed by the force; some of these involve much labour without bringing returns which can be exhibited in statistics, but none the less are important. For example, in many parts of the country an immense number of patrols are necessary. When members of the force are sent out on these, it is customary to charge them with the execution of such specific investigations as have been called for in the neighbourhood to be visited, but even if there are none of these, it is essential to keep ourselves acquainted with general conditions in considerable areas. Often a patrol by members of the force brings to light conditions which otherwise would not become known—violations

of customs or excise regulations, the existence of undesirable propaganda, the improper storing of explosives, carelessness in observing quarantine or other regulations of the Department of Agriculture, debauching of Indians, or, on some occasions, the existence of distress or destitution which call for remedy. Leaving aside our Arctic journeys as of a special nature, we have in the past year made some patrols in northern British Columbia, where unrest among certain Indian bands made it desirable to strengthen the hands of the Indian Department. Another area where interesting patrols were made was the Queen Charlotte islands. Again, the making of these tours of inspection and investigation sometimes tends to decrease our statistical returns by preventing irregularities; for example, in certain waters the convictions for breaches of the fisheries regulations have decreased because our visits have caused these regulations to be observed.

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES

A certain amount of work has been done in giving assistance to provinces, and as most of these cases were of a somewhat exceptional nature, they present features of interest.

BANK ROBBERIES ALONG THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY IN MANITOBA

On September 29, the following telegram from the Attorney General of Manitoba was received by the Honourable the Minister of Justice:—

> "Manitoba Government desires Royal Canadian Mounted Police to co-operate with and assist Manitoba Police in apprehending bank robbers who are operating in southern and western Manitoba. These robbers apparently enter from United States and also commit breaches Customs laws. Banks at McGregor, Killarney and Melita, Manitoba, have been robbed recently with extreme violence, recent robberies also in Moosomin and Ceylon. Saskatchewan situation is difficult to cope with but we feel same can be handled if we have full co-operation and assistance of your police."

On your instructions the Officer Commanding Manitoba District took steps to arrange for our full co-operation. After consulting with the Attorney General he strengthened our existing detachments along the international boundary in Manitoba, established additional ones at the most advantageous points and arranged an effective patrol along the boundary in Manitoba by federal and provincial police. The robberies were being committed by a gang of hold-up men from the United States, who apparently made their headquarters at Minot, N.D. They would select a bank in a small town adjacent to the international boundary, cross into Canada in high-powered automobiles after dark, and return to the American side after having blown the safe and secured all the cash and valuable securities. The members of the force detailed to this duty carried out their work in a satisfactory manner.

After the road crossing the international boundary had become impassable for traffic on account of snow, the following letter, dated November 11, was received from the Deputy Attorney General of Manitoba:—

> "I am directed by the Honourable the Attorney General to advise you that it is felt you can now safely remove from the patrol along the international boundary, all members of your force whom you so kindly sent there to assist us in maintaining law and order.
>
> "We wish to thank you for the good assistance rendered in these matters."

The additional temporary detachments were then withdrawn and the special boundary patrols discontinued.

ARREST OF CRIMINALS IN CAPE BRETON

The following telegram was received on May 17 from the Deputy Attorney General of Nova Scotia:—

> "This department desires services member or members Royal Canadian Mounted Police to arrest under bench warrant in remote part of Cape Breton island criminals with whom local constables are unable to deal. If this department's request can be granted please instruct Inspector LaNauze here."

You approved of the force rendering the assistance requested and the officer commanding at Halifax was instructed to make the necessary arrangements.

It appears that three brothers had been wanted by the Nova Scotia authorities since November, 1920, on a criminal charge of having caused grievous bodily harm. The three accused had managed to evade or defy the local authorities from time to time and had gained a reputation as desperate characters. The information furnished to us was to the effect that the accused were looked upon as outlaws and that they would resist arrest. After going into the details of the matter the officer commanding at Halifax decided on a line of action and detailed Sergeant Blakeney and Constable Cook to the case. In order to reach the very remote part where the fugitives were suspected to be living and in order effectively to carry out the plan of action decided upon, they were obliged to perform a long and hazardous journey on foot, forty miles of which was done across an unknown section of the country in a pouring rain storm. By skilful conduct, our men effected the arrest of the three wanted men without finding it necessary to have recourse to violent measures, and escorted them to Sydney, N.S., where they were handed over to the provincial authorities.

A letter, dated May 31, 1922, has been received from the Deputy Attorney General of Nova Scotia, in which he writes:—

> "I desire to say that the services of the force in this connection have been most satisfactory; the local authorities have for months been endeavouring to effect the arrest of these criminals, who live in a remote part of the province and were reported to be dangerous and to have boasted that the authorities were afraid of them. Sergeant Blakeney with Constable Cook of the force accomplished their mission expeditiously and effectively and the result will undoubtedly create a greater respect for the law than apparently has heretofore prevailed in the locality."

PROPOSED NOVA SCOTIA POLICE FORCE

During the summer the Government of Nova Scotia entertained the project of establishing a provincial constabulary, and solicited the aid of this force. On August 19, 1922, you received a telegram from the Honourable the Minister of Public Works and Mines of Nova Scotia in which, after announcing the intention of forming a provincial police force, he asked for the loan of some experienced members of this force for temporary service with the Nova Scotia force. On your instructions to comply being received, several non-commissioned officers, drawn from several divisions, were despatched to Nova Scotia, reporting to Lieut.-Colonel E. W. MacDonald, who had been appointed commissioner of the proposed provincial force. A change took place in the plans of the Government of Nova Scotia, the project was abandoned, and the police force which had been enrolled was disbanded on August 28, our men returning on August 31. During their brief stay they acted in an advisory capacity. On September 2, Lieut.-Colonel MacDonald addressed to me a warmly worded letter of thanks in which the following paragraphs occur:—

> "I can not speak too highly of the soldierly and gentlemanly manner in which they conducted themselves during the time they were in Nova Scotia.

Besides being an asset, it was a very great pleasure to me, personally, to have had them associated with me. Cooper, Aitken, and Stangroom, the three with whom I came in closest contact, are, as you no doubt know, all men to tie to and of the sort to whom praise cannot begin to do justice. My one regret is that the policy followed would not permit a longer period of contact with them.

"This letter would not be complete without a word of appreciation of the most valuable assistance, advice, help, and co-operation which I was given by Inspector LaNauze. He did everything in his power to make my task a light one, and if it was not such it was not because he did not try hard enough to make it so."

AID TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS

This is an exceedingly important portion of our work. By far the greater amount of the assistance rendered to other departments is a matter of routine, to be set forth in our statistical tables; but some aspects of the work are interesting, and are noticed in the paragraphs which follow.

Speaking generally, if the force did not undertake these duties they either would remain undone, to the detriment of the public service, or the various departments would have to make their own arrangements to perform them; in many cases this would mean the employment of private detectives. The employment of these has ceased; it is expensive, the charges being high, and in addition there is the drawback that the Government is in the position of employing persons engaged on delicate duties, without having satisfactory control over them. One result of the reorganization of 1920 has been the discontinuance of the services of those agencies.

NATURALIZATION INVESTIGATIONS

No small labour is incurred in reporting for the Secretary of State upon applicants for naturalization. The policy has been adopted by that department, when aliens apply for the privilege of becoming British subjects and citizens of Canada, of procuring independent and disinterested examination of their character and conduct. In many cases applicants live in remote places, or in settlements exclusively inhabited by people of foreign birth or origin; in other cases local circumstances forbid hope of disinterested reports being rendered by persons who in effect are neighbours of the applicant; and in addition reliance on local testimony might lead to perfunctory answers being given. Although more than four thousand such investigations were made this year alone, all were conducted carefully and an independent statement of the facts bearing upon each application was made. In a number of cases it was ascertained that the applicants were not suitable for citizenship.

PROTECTION OF DOCKYARDS

In 1911 an arrangement was entered into between the Dominion Police and the Department of the Naval Service whereby the former assumed the duty of protecting the naval storehouses and dockyards at Halifax and Esquimalt, this including the scrutiny and inspection of persons entering and leaving these places. After some hesitation, it was decided that the expenses incurred should be borne by the Dominion Police vote. This arrangement persisted on the absorption by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police of the Dominion Police. Our total strengths at Halifax and Esquimalt are 30 and 15 respectively, and of these at least 25 at the former and 12 at the latter station are performing this duty. The present understanding is that the naval authorities provide buildings, barrack furniture, etc., and that we pay for repairs, light, heat, telephone service, subsistence, etc. I estimate the cost of the purely dockyard duties to us to be approximately $50,000 a year.

THE AIR BOARD

A good deal of work has been done in enforcing the regulations of the Air Board. Civil flying is carried on in Canada under control; this fact seems imperfectly known in the United States, and from time to time flying craft arrive from that country without complying with our regulations. In such cases our force co-operate with the officers of the Air Board in taking the necessary steps. In most cases infractions have been innocent, but at times the omissions have been suspicious. On one occasion an American flying boat undertook to carry out commercial operations in connection with pulp limits in Northern Quebec without complying with the regulations; a member of the force was despatched to the scene by aeroplane and detained the machine until its owners made the necessary arrangements with the Air Board. On several occasions action was taken with regard to attempted smuggling from Canada to the United States; the only step which can be taken in such cases is the enforcement of strict compliance with all regulations.

Assistance of another sort has been given by providing a constable for protection of Government property at Camp Borden; the daily patrol there is some 18 miles, much of it over rough trails. There had been considerable pilfering of Government stores; some arrests have been made, but in the opinion of the Department of National Defence the principal service rendered is to be found in the cessation of thefts.

NARCOTIC DRUGS

An important and arduous task is the support of the Department of Public Health in enforcing the Opium and Narcotic Drugs Act. Reference was made in the last annual report to the calamitous nature of this traffic; I regret to be obliged to state that the evil persists, and I fear has grown in some parts of the country. To check it will require the united efforts of this force and the provincial and municipal authorities, and also drastic punishment of the agents, such as the peddlers who deliberately create addicts.

The figures already given show that we have been active, having arrested and prosecuted over one thousand persons, and having secured 800 convictions, with nearly 350 prison terms and over $60,000 in fines. The quantity of cocaine, morphine and heroin seized in the year is nearly 1,250 ounces. This amounts to about 600,000 grains; and as a "deck," the cant name for a dose, usually is five grains or less, it will be seen that we have intercepted fully 120,000 doses. These "decks" are sold to addicts at from one to five dollars each, according to circumstances; so that this quantity represents from one-third to half a million dollars which would have come from the pockets of the wretched customers of these harpies.

A recent change of the Act provides for the deportation of aliens convicted under its provisions. With regard to Orientals, when such convictions are obtained we turn the particulars over to the Chief Commissioner of Chinese Immigration, and I understand that about one hundred offenders are awaiting removal from the country. It has been observed that Chinese addicts to this vice continue to be devoted to opium, and to be little inclined to the use of the other drugs; but further that cocaine and the other noxious drugs usually are to be obtained in the Chinese opium dens, so that white addicts repair to these plague-spots.

The difficulties of repression are exceedingly great, for several reasons. One is the ease with which these drugs, which are small in bulk, can be imported; numerous and very cunning devices are resorted to for the purpose of smuggling them, instances being known of their being most artfully concealed in shipments by apparently reputable firms from abroad. An effective international governmental control of the manufacture and trade in these drugs seems the only real preventive of this illicit form of international commerce. Another difficulty is that the traffic is so remunerative that those who take part in it have abundance of money at their command and

use it to counter our measures, and to fight cases stubbornly in the courts. Yet another obstacle is the repulsive nature of the work of repression, entailing as it does contact with peculiarly loathsome dregs of humanity; our men greatly dislike it, and it is undertaken only in accordance with duty, and because of the knowledge that while unpleasant it is a service to humanity.

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE

By special arrangement with the Department of Customs and Inland Revenue, a number of members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have been appointed Customs and Excise enforcement officers, without salary, and are now working, in close co-operation with officers of the Customs Preventive Service, in checking the activities of smuggling rings operating between Canada and the United States.

In order to assist the Excise Preventive Service, eighty members of the force have been appointed Inland Revenue officers, without salary, and undertake investigations and enter prosecutions under the Inland Revenue Act in conjunction with their regular duties as federal police officers. There has been a considerable increase in this class of work. Large numbers of complaints have been received respecting alleged illicit distillation of spirits. For the year ended September 30, 1922, 1,606 investigations have been made under this head by members of the force, resulting, so far, in 676 prosecutions being entered, and the seizure and confiscation of a large number of illicit stills.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

During the past year the force was called upon to investigate 622 breaches of the Indian Act and 448 convictions were secured. We have also enforced quarantine regulations on various reserves in cases of an outbreak of contagious diseases.

Where it is considered necessary detachments are maintained in the vicinity of large reserves. Speaking generally the Indians are a peaceful people and their attitude towards members of the force, who periodically patrol large reserves, is both respectful and cordial. They fully realize that we are just as ready at all times to assist and protect them as we are to take action against members of their band who get out of bounds.

Escorts were furnished to parties paying treaty where required and in several instances members of the force acted as treaty commissioners and paid treaty on behalf of the Indian Department.

SUPERVISION OF PARI-MUTUEL BETTING ON RACE TRACKS

The force was again called upon during the past year to perform the work of supervising pari-mutuel betting on behalf of the Department of Agriculture.

In the provinces of Ontario and Quebec race meetings were conducted almost continuously on the different tracks, from May 5 to October 7. Two parties of four men each were therefore kept constantly employed for that length of time in Ontario and Quebec. In the western provinces only one and in some cases two meetings were held. The detachments for these were furnished by our western divisions. Reports and returns covering each meet were furnished to the Department of Agriculture and the work was performed in a manner satisfactory to all concerned.

HARVESTERS' EXCURSION

This year we again provided escorts for the special trains conveying harvesters from Eastern to Western Canada. A considerable number of these trains were despatched, and the duty called for the employment of a large number of non-commissioned officers and men. These were supplied from Toronto, Ottawa, Fort William, Winnipeg and Regina. The services rendered were satisfactory to all concerned, including the passengers on the trains.

AID TO THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES

Assistance has been rendered to the different officers of the Department of Marine and Fisheries throughout the country from time to time during the past year. The department found it necessary to call upon the force specially to aid its officers in dealing with illegal lobster fishing and canning in the Maritime Provinces. The combined efforts of the Fisheries inspectors and the members of the force detailed to this duty have no doubt had a beneficial effect. The Department of Marine and Fisheries informed me that:—

> "The assistance afforded the officers of the Department by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police has been good and much progress towards stopping illegal fishing has been made."

THE EXPLOSIVES ACT

A considerable amount of work has been performed during the past year for the Department of Mines, Explosives Division, in ascertaining whether proper care is exercised in the matter of storage and handling of explosives. In order to empower the force to render more effective co-operation with the officers of the Explosives Division, ninety members of the force have been appointed inspectors of explosives, without salary, and have thereby been given additional powers in the enforcement of the provisions of the Act.

During the year ended September 30, 1922, 107 special investigations were made under the Explosives Act by members of the force. In a great number of instances first offenders were given a departmental warning. Prosecutions, however, were entered against eighteen flagrant offenders and convictions secured.

COUNTERFEITING

A number of investigations in connection with counterfeit currency have claimed our attention during the past year. An outstanding case under this head was the successful rounding up of one of the largest gangs of counterfeiters which has come to our notice for many years. After months of painstaking and skilful work our detective staff was successful in discovering a remarkably complete plant for the manufacture of counterfeit bank bills, concealed in a house situated on a little island in the St. Lawrence river, near Montreal. The plant included a printing press, quantities of blank bank note paper, plates for turning out ten, twenty, fifty and one hundred dollar notes, and also a large quantity of counterfeit bank notes ready for circulation. The whole gang, including the counterfeiters and their agents who assisted in passing the false notes into circulation, were eventually arrested. They total to date nineteen persons. The case is now before the courts in Montreal.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION

Members of the force co-operate closely with the officers of the Department of Immigration throughout the Dominion, and many special inquiries are made by our detective staff. This work has resulted in a number of undesirables being refused entry into Canada, and in a number of deportations. Guards have been supplied when necessary for certain classes of immigrants arriving at ocean ports, particularly for Chinese arriving at the port of Vancouver.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—CROWN TIMBER BRANCH

Assistance has been rendered the Department of the Interior in connection with the collection of Crown timber dues, especially in the Athabasca and Fort McMurray districts.

THE MIGRATORY BIRDS ACT

A task which we discharge, occasionally at the price of some effort, is the enforcement of the Migratory Birds Act. This legislation has been passed in accordance with international agreements to prevent the indiscriminate slaughter which was threatening valuable species with extinction. A considerable number of investigations have been made for the Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior; in particular a constable spent the summer on the shores of the lower St. Lawrence, devoting his whole time to the work of suppressing the wanton slaughter of birds and destruction of eggs on the islands which border the gulf. Handsome acknowledgement has been made of this constable's services.

PROTECTION AGAINST COMMERCIALIZED VICE

A department of our work is the protection of female immigrants against the dangers which unfortunately beset their path. In Montreal the Revd. John Chisholm acts as Officer for the Suppression of Commercialized Vice, being given certain powers by us. In Halifax Miss E. Egan performs similar duties.

Mr. Chisholm uses as his base of operations Dorchester House, in which women immigrants not travelling in family parties are lodged on landing, before proceeding to their destination. He is at the head of a well-arranged system of protection; directresses travel in the ships, exercising supervision over unaccompanied women immigrants; conductresses travel on the immigrant trains from Quebec, St. John and Halifax to Montreal; at western places like Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, etc., lady workers meet the girls on arrival; and in addition at sundry places there are "follow-up workers" who visit the girls in the places where they are employed and seek to link them with the church life of the religious denominations to which they belong. This entails incessant labour in meeting trains, which often arrive at inconvenient hours in the night. Mr. Chisholm reports that every train conveying immigrants to Montreal has been met. In commenting upon this, he says:—

> "Our staff of lady workers meeting, with the writer, all steamship and railway trains with immigrants, has been greatly strengthened by the addition of Miss McCrory, a Roman Catholic lady, capable of speaking the French and German and Dutch languages. In addition, we have our follow-up workers, whose duty it is to visit the girls in the places where they are employed, and link them up with the church life of the religious bodies in which they were nurtured in their homes. Then inside Dorchester House, we have our lady superintendent, and her assistant, with a staff under their supervision in keeping the Dorchester House as orderly and attractive as possible to the homeless strangers.
>
> "A new feature of the writer's work was making provision for the reception and direction of the non-English speaking girls, who are constantly increasing in numbers. This rendered it necessary for me to visit Winnipeg, and Regina, and secure in those centres reliable persons speaking the language of the strangers to whom we could send notice by wire of the pending arrival of those needing help. For Winnipeg, I secured the Lutheran immigration chaplain, named the Rev. Niels Damskor, and Rev. Symion Bychinsky for the care of the Eastern European girls. Then with Miss McCrory here to speak their language, we are now well equipped to welcome and direct the western and eastern European girls."

The work thus outlined has been fruitful in incidents which cast a vivid and unpleasant light upon the dangers which threaten the unescorted girl who travels, and upon the number of human beasts of prey who strive to trap her; some of the plots which Mr. Chisholm and his helpers frustrated can only be described as diabolical, and the organization has saved many women from ruin and misery.

As an offshoot from this service for the protection of immigrants a useful organization for the protection of native-born girls who travel has been devised. Mr. Chisholm thus discusses it:—

> "During the past year the writer gave increased attention to migrant girls, who, in large numbers, leave rural localities to seek work in our large cities. We succeeded in greatly increasing the formation of the Strangers' Department in every parish or congregation. This organization is usually a sub-committee of a guild or Women's Mission Society. This sub-committee appoints a secretary, whose duty it is to receive notice from a similar secretary in some other parish or locality notifying her that a young lady of a certain name is about to accept a position, or to move to a certain residence in a certain part of the city where she resides. When the stranger arrives she is at once visited and linked up with the church to which her people belong. I present the following illustration of how advantageous such a department is for the welfare and protection of our young girls.
>
> "On March 1 of this year I received a letter that two girls were leaving a certain parish in Cape Breton to accept positions in Montreal, and that they were to reach Bonaventure station on a certain train. I was on hand with one of my lady-helpers, and met the two girls as they came off the train. As we were leaving the station by the north entrance, the two girls drew my attention to a third girl who came from Prince Edward Island. I asked them who was that man with her. They said, 'We don't know. He met us on the other side of the river and proposed taking us in his auto to our destination.' They also told me that he was a perfect stranger to the third girl. I immediately rushed after them and overtook them as they were approaching an auto on the east entrance of the station. After asking the girl certain questions, I discovered that the man had no authority to meet her, and when he found out from my conversation with the girl that I had authority to inquire after her welfare, he jumped into his auto and disappeared.
>
> "The two girls from Cape Breton had a Strangers' secretary in the parish they left, who notified the official Strangers' secretary in Montreal who notified me, with the result that the girls were in no danger. The girl from Prince Edward Island came from a place where there was no Strangers' secretary, and, as a consequence she had a narrow escape".

WORK IN THE ARCTIC

Our duties and responsibilities in the Far North increase steadily and I have to report this year an interesting advance in administrative work, and, most unfortunately, a distressingly large number of murders by Eskimos.

A new post has been opened by Inspector C. E. Wilcox at Craig Harbour, on the south shore of Ellesmere island, approximately in latitude 76′ 12, longitude 80.5, and he and his party will spend the winter there. Ellesmere island is the last great island before the Polar sea is reached.

On the western coastline of the Arctic ocean the headquarters of what is known as the Arctic Sub-district are being moved from Herschel Island to Aklavik, a place in the Mackenzie delta which of late has become the trading centre of the district; Fort Macpherson is being abandoned. The Tree River detachment is being strengthened, and a new detachment is to be established at Cambridge Bay, on the south coast of Victoria island, east of Kent peninsula. This is about two hundred miles

from Tree River, which in turn is a very remote post, the distance by sea from Herschel Island being nearly seven hundred miles, and the route lying through straits which in some summers are so blocked by ice as to be impracticable for ships.

In the Hudson bay area the detachment at Chesterfield Inlet has been strengthened, and an officer, Inspector E. G. Frere, has been stationed there; our control of the region to the north of it is being strengthened; a patrol in April visited Mr. Knud Rasmussen's camp on one of the islands near Melville peninsula.

NEW POST ON ELLESMERE ISLAND

The establishment of the Ponds Inlet detachment was described in the annual report of 1921. The numbers of the force in this general area have been augmented, and a commissioned officer, Inspector C. E. Wilcox, has assumed command of the detachments there.

Inspector Wilcox and a party of eight other ranks, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, left Quebec in the C.G.S. *Arctic* on July 18, 1922. They reached the entrance to Ponds Inlet on the northern coast of Baffin island on August 15. Pack ice prevented the ship from entering the inlet and making her way to Salmon river, the place where the Hudson Bay Company's post and the police detachment are situated. Staff-Sergeant Joy, the non-commissioned officer in charge of the detachment, was summoned by a party sent over the ice, and reported to Inspector Wilcox in the *Arctic* on August 17. Owing to ice conditions, Inspector Wilcox decided not to try to reach the post, but to push on to Ellesmere Land and establish headquarters there, leaving the landing of stores at Ponds Inlet for the return voyage.

The *Arctic* sailed from Ponds Inlet on August 18 and on August 20 she entered Jones Sound. Fram Fiord, the most easterly inlet on the south coast of Ellesmere island, had been considered as the site of the post, but it was blocked with ice and two attempts to enter it failed. Weather conditions were threatening and no time was to be lost. A fairly suitable place, which was named Craig Harbour (after Mr. J. D. Craig, the officer representing the Department of the Interior), was found on the shore of Ellesmere island opposite Smith island in Jones sound. On August 22, Inspector Wilcox determined to winter there and the landing of stores began; after very hard work, this task was completed and Inspector Wilcox left the *Arctic* and entered upon his sojourn there on August 28; he bade farewell to the ship in a blinding snowstorm. With him are one non-commissioned officer and five constables.

The original intention had been to establish three posts, one at Ponds Inlet, one on North Devon Island, which lies between Baffin island and Ellesmere island, and one on Ellesmere Island. The *Arctic,* however, was unable to convey the building material, stores, etc., for all three, and in consequence all that could be done in 1922 was to land materials and stores for two posts, at Ponds Inlet and Ellesmere Island; those for North Devon, which are stored in Quebec, will be despatched next year. While Inspector Wilcox is wintering at Craig Harbour in Ellesmere island, he regards it as unsuitable for headquarters of the northern detachments, and is of opinion that Dundas Harbour, on the south coast of North Devon island, in approximately latitude 74′ 35″, longitude 82′ 20″, offers greater advantages; in particular, Lancaster sound usually is clear of ice for a longer period in the year than Jones sound. He looks forward to Craig Harbour being left in charge of a non-commissioned officer. On the return voyage the *Arctic* reconnoitred Dundas harbour, and Mr. Craig reports that it is suited to the purpose; the harbour is well protected from all winds and, so far as can be judged, open for a comparatively long period, while there is room and shelter for buildings and a good anchorage close at hand.

The *Arctic* returned to Ponds Inlet on September 1, and again was much hampered by ice; she could not begin to land the stores, etc., until September 6. On September 7, she left on her return voyage.

Cordial relations existed between Inspector Wilcox and the police party on the one hand, and Mr. Craig and Captain Bernier on the other. When Inspector Wilcox landed both Mr. Craig and Captain Bernier addressed to him warmly commendatory letters; and Inspector Wilcox wrote to them in appreciative terms. The police party did a good deal of work while in the ship, lending assistance to the crew, and in return the crew materially helped in the work of starting the buildings.

A post office has been established at Craig Harbour, Inspector Wilcox being postmaster.

No further news has been received from Inspector Wilcox, nor can any be expected until late in 1923.

CRIME AMONG THE ESKIMOS

It unfortunately is necessary to record a terribly large number of crimes of violence among the Eskimos. At present we have under arrest on charges of murder or related crimes no fewer than nine of these people, three at Ponds Inlet, five at Herschel Island, and one at Tree River; the number of deaths involved is thirteen, of whom three are white men; in addition, several additional murder cases are under investigation, but arrests have as yet not been made. In the summer of 1923 two courts will proceed to Arctic regions to try these cases, one to Ponds Inlet and one to Herschel Island.

This epidemic of murderous violence is surprising as the Eskimos in general are a kindly and docile people. In all probability in the past many quarrels among them had fatal endings; and in any case they now are armed with exceedingly deathly weapons. A grave feature of the situation is the number of white men who have fallen victims to the violence of these people. In 1912, Messrs. Radford and Street were killed at Bathurst Inlet, in the course of a quarrel. In 1913, the Revd. Fathers Rouvier and Le Roux were murdered on the Coppermine river, apparently out of mere cupidity. In 1920, Robert S. Janes, a Newfoundlander, was shot at Cape Crawford, in Baffin island, as the climax of a series of disputes. In April, 1922, Corporal W. A. Doak, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and Mr. Otto Binder, of the Hudson Bay Company, were killed at Tree River in a very treacherous and brutal manner, Corporal Doak apparently because the slayer, a prisoner charged with the murder of a fellow Eskimo, did not wish to be taken out of his familiar surroundings, and Mr. Binder with no provocation at all. Apart from the deaths of white men, the deaths of ten Eskimos amount to a serious proportion in so scanty a population.

During the last winter Staff-Sergeant A. H. Joy, who is stationed at Ponds Inlet, investigated the death of Robert Janes. This man had been trading at Patricia river, about thirty-five miles from Ponds Inlet, and decided to travel overland to the western coast of Hudson bay. In his journey he encountered at Cape Crawford, the northernmost point of Baffin island, a band of Eskimos among whom were some with whom he had had differences. Disagreements arose, and Janes was killed, an Eskimo named Noo-kud-lah being accused of having fired the fatal shots, while two others, Oo-roo-re-ung-nak and Ah-tee-tah, were active in assisting him. Staff-Sergeant Joy found the remains, conducted an autopsy, as coroner held an inquest, arrested the accused, and as justice of the peace conducted the preliminary hearing and committed them for trial. The whole of these proceedings were carried on by him in a thoroughly workmanlike manner. This winter Staff-Sergeant Joy is investigating an affair at Home Bay, some 200 miles north of Cumberland gulf, in which three Eskimos are said to have been killed.

Mention was made last year of several murders on the western coastline, including an affray on Kent peninsula in which five Eskimos met their death.

This last affair has had two sequels; an Eskimo named Pugnana, one of the slayers of the others, was killed in turn by two of his fellows, Alikomiak and Tatamigana, and after being arrested Alikomiak murdered Corporal W. A. Doak, our non-commissioned officer in charge of the Tree River detachment, and Mr. Otto Binder, manager of the Hudson Bay Company post at that place. As a result of this dreadful series of crimes of violence, and of the earlier killings reported last year, we have in detention at Herschel Island the following Eskimos:—

Alikomiak, charged with the murder of Corporal Doak and Mr. Binder; and also, with Tatamigana, of Pugnana.
Tatamigana, charged, with Alikomiak, with the murder of Pugnana.
Olepsek;
Amokuk;
Ekootuk: all charged with the murder of Ahkak at Prince Albert Sound, in Victoria island, in the winter of 1919-20.

At Tree River there is under arrest:—

I-ka-luk-piak, charged with the murder of an Eskimo named Hav-oo-Ogak.

In addition an old woman named Kapakatchiak is implicated in the murder of Ahkak; she was too feeble to take to Herschel Island when the others were conveyed there, and it is a question whether she can be placed on trial.

Two other murders have been reported. An Eskimo named Hiktak is said to have been killed in the Coronation gulf region, an Eskimo named Komeuk being suspected of having committed the crime; it is doubtful whether the Tree River detachment can complete the necessary investigations this winter. A man named Kapolak is said to have been put to death at Wellington Bay, in Victoria island, by his son, Pannak.

Corporal Doak in December, 1921, proceeded from Tree River, of which detachment he was in charge, to Kent Peninsula, investigated the murderous affray there, and arrested Alikomiak, the sole survivor of those implicated in the killing, taking him to Tree River. Partly because Alikomiak had frozen his feet and Corporal Doak had attended to them, he was allowed a certain amount of liberty. He repaid this, on an occasion when Corporal Doak was the only white man at the post, by shooting him while asleep; he then waylaid Mr. Binder, who lived close by, and killed him. The murderer was promptly secured, and is at Herschel Island awaiting trial.

Fuller accounts of these cases, and of the conditions under which the Arctic regions are controlled, are to be found in one of the appendices to this report.

WORK OF THE DISTRICTS

The force is distributed among eleven territorial districts, and in addition there is a depot at Regina, and "N" Division at Ottawa, now greatly depleted, is used as a reserve from which men are drawn to discharge numerous miscellaneous duties. The Northeastern Arctic islands are administered under the supervision of headquarters, and the western coast of the Arctic ocean and the lower Mackenzie are part of the district of northern Alberta. Some account of the special features of the work in these several districts may be given.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Assistant Commissioner T. A. Wroughton, the Officer Commanding in British Columbia, dwells upon the assistance rendered to other departments. He refers in particular to the enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, which has

been energetic. Out of 246 cases brought to trial, 207 convictions were secured; in addition, 139 search warrants were executed where nothing was found, and in 22 instances drugs were found but ownership could not be proved.

Assistance also has been rendered to the Customs branch, especially in connection with the smuggling of narcotic drugs from steamers plying from the Orient. Twelve specific investigations were conducted, resulting in seven cases being handed over to Customs officials for such action as they deemed necessary.

Another interesting piece of co-operation has been the enforcing of the Fisheries Act. As a result, thirty convictions have been secured. Fifteen power fishing boats, of an average value of $1,000, were confiscated, and a boatload of fish which was sold for $1,420; while fines amounting to $1,615 were imposed and paid. A substantial improvement in the observance of the law is reported in this connection.

NORTHERN ALBERTA

Superintendent G. L. Jennings, O.B.E., Officer Commanding in Northern Alberta, reports some administrative rearrangements, the most important of which are the closing of the detachment at Grande Prairie and the post at Fort Macpherson, the opening of a new post at Aklavik in the Mackenzie delta, and the prospective shifting of the headquarters of the Arctic subdistrict from Herschel Island to Aklavik. He suggests the establishment of a detachment at Fort Rae at the extreme north of Great Slave lake, a considerable Indian population trading there.

Dealing with the organized portion of his district, Superintendent Jennings observes that the drug traffic has made marked increases during the year; a vigorous campaign was made to combat it; 46 searches were made, resulting in about 26 per cent of convictions. The majority of these convictions have been amongst the Oriental population, very few white men having been observed to be connected with the traffic.

Dealing with the more serious forms of crime, the officer commanding notices the murders by Eskimos (which are treated separately) and observes that with this exception the Provisional District of Mackenzie has been remarkably free from anything but petty offences.

In regard to the case of Albert LeBeaux, reported on last year, this man was handed into the custody of the force after the trial, and Inspector Fletcher was appointed deputy sheriff of the Northwest Territories. The whole proceedings in regard to the execution were performed under his direction, this including the procuring of a hangman and taking him to the scene of the execution. Thus concluded the first jury trial, with subsequent execution, in that district and possibly in the Northwest Territories of Canada.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA

Superintendent C. Junget, the Officer Commanding the Southern Alberta District, particularly remarks the abolition of "M" Division, the reserve squadron stationed at Macleod, and the consequent closing of that historic post, the oldest Mounted Police station in existence, having been established in 1873. The reserve squadron for some time had been dwindling, so that when it finally was abolished it consisted of little more than 30 men. The closing of this old post necessitated a considerable amount of work in checking over and disposing of stores. A detachment of one non-commissioned officer and one constable is maintained, the old quarters of the officer commanding being used for this purpose; all the other buildings have been locked up. The detachments of old "M" Division were transferred to "K" Division.

The detachments have been increased from 21 to 23; some of them have been reduced in strength. | Those in the Banff subdistrict and the one at Waterton Park, where the force is responsible for law and order, have had a very busy summer, a great number of cases being handled.

Here, too, the drug traffic is a preoccupation. Superintendent Junget's report is more cheerful that those of the others, the traffic having lessened during the year. This is due for the most part, to the continued activities of our plain clothes staff and the heavy penalties imposed for infractions of the Act. Only 41 convictions were obtained, in comparison with 148 last year. This traffic, however, still exists and it is only by the continued efforts of plain clothes men that it can be kept down, as traffickers are becoming more artful in their dealings.

NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

Superintendent F. J. A. Demers, the Officer Commanding Northern Saskatchewan, reports a year without especial incident. It is interesting to note that in this division, which includes for administrative purposes the western shores of Hudson Bay, the dogs on the strength outnumber the horses. New detachment quarters have been completed at Chesterfield Inlet, which is becoming a more important post.

Dealing with the assistance rendered to other departments, Superintendent Demers states that infractions of the Inland Revenue Act are on the increase in this district; there is a decided increase in number of cases investigated as compared with last year, 431 cases having been investigated by the force in company with preventive officer of the department. Convictions were secured in many instances, but many searches were made without any results. Rural telephones are responsible for many failures of searches, the persons concerned being notified of the presence of officers in the district.

Several cases have been investigated during the year on behalf of the Post Office Department. These cases are of a type usually very difficult to bring to a satisfactory conclusion; however, every effort has been made to trace the perpetrators of the crimes and although a number of the cases have been under investigation for some time, sight of them has not been lost.

As usual, escorts were sent with the parties sent to pay treaty money to the Indians. Other work was done in connection with the Indians, including the enforcing of quarantine regulations in cases of outbreak of smallpox. Crown timber dues have been collected, the Explosives Act has been enforced, prisoners have been brought back from the United States, etc.

SOUTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

The Officer Commanding the Southern Saskatchewan District, Superintendent A. B. Allard, reports that the work in his district increased 35 per cent over that of the previous year. He had, for example, 874 cases to investigate under federal statutes, these resulting in 429 convictions, most of them being under the Inland Revenue Act; this is practically thrice as many as in 1920. He remarks that every effort is being put forward to enforce this law rigidly. Under the Railway Act 57 convictions were obtained, as against one last year. There was activity in attacking the traffic in narcotic drugs. The investigations made at the request of other departments numbered 1,084; of these 324 were in connection with applications for naturalization. The district suffered during the period under review from numerous robberies of post offices, apparently by expert professional thieves from the United States.

During the year there was a rearrangement of subdistricts and detachments, four of the latter being abolished. There are 19 detachments outside of Regina.

MANITOBA

Superintendent R. S. Knight, the Officer Commanding the Manitoba District, notes the abolition of two subdistricts, Brandon and Portage la Prairie; there now are two subdistricts, Winnipeg and Fort William. His report is principally concerned with the occasions on which assistance has been given to other departments. Dealing with the work undertaken for the Department of Health he refers, as do the others, to the special efforts which have been made during the past year to endeavour to check the illicit traffic in drugs; 119 cases were investigated, resulting in 28 convictions. This shows an increase over last year. In checking the drug traffic, he states that it has been found very difficult to secure convictions, as the class of people engaged in this traffic are of a most elusive and unscrupulous nature; besides this, drugs are frequently put up in such small quantities that they can be disposed of at a moment's notice, and are easily concealed upon the person, or in any place.

Somewhat allied with this work is that relating to the illicit distilling of liquor. Investigations made on behalf of the Inland Revenue Branch numbered 278. Out of this number, 126 convictions were secured, which shows a considerable increase over the figures of 1920-21. In many cases the information given in this particular branch is unreliable, resulting in much unnecessary work having to be undertaken.

This work predominates in the work done for the Department of Indian Affairs; 102 cases were investigated and 76 convictions obtained. Indeed, the majority of the cases investigated have been the results of the liquor traffic, and special efforts have been made to put a stop to this. A letter was received from the Rev. James A. Donaghy, of Indian Springs, conveying the appreciation of the Indians of the Swan Lake bands for the police protection rendered during the Indian celebration in July, the Indians stating that it was due to the presence of the police, which kept away the peddlers of illicit liquor, that a great deal of trouble was averted.

The whole of the international boundary, from Saskatchewan to Fort Frances, Ont., has been continually patrolled and every assistance possible has been rendered to the Customs and Excise officials. As assistance could only be rendered at the request of the Customs' officials the number of cases investigated is small as compared with that of last year.

WESTERN ONTARIO

Superintendent A. W. Duffus, Officer Commanding Western Ontario, in his annual report mentions the anxiety caused by unemployment and depressed labour conditions in the winter months of 1921-22, remarking upon the manner in which this was dealt with by organized relief measures.

Here again more attention has been given during the past twelve months to infractions of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. Many difficulties were encountered in the early operations of the drug squad, but these have since been satisfactorily overcome. The drug habit is claiming a larger number of victims as each year goes by, and much has to be done before it can be claimed that control of the situation has been obtained. Opium smoking is confined chiefly to Orientals but the taking of cocaine and morphine and similar narcotics is on the increase amongst white men and, unfortunately, white women.

An alarming number of post office robberies and thefts of mail occurred during the fall of 1921 and spring of 1922 which called attention. Our efforts were in the main successful.

Infractions of the Indian Act on Indian Reserves in Western Ontario District led to several investigations. As a result the Cape Croker Reserve and the Muncey Reserve have been patrolled on several occasions with beneficial effects, particularly on the Muncey Reserve, where resentment at our first appearance has given way to a more cordial appreciation of our work.

Numerous investigations have also been made during the year by the plain clothes staff at the request of and on behalf of the different Government departments, and although none of them call for special mention they have all been conducted very thoroughly. The total number of these inquiries amounts to 1,942.

Members of this command have also by special request assisted in important investigations in connection with the Finance Department, the Customs Department and the Department of Justice (Penitentiaries Branch).

EASTERN ONTARIO

Superintendent T. S. Belcher, Officer Commanding "A" Division, reports duties somewhat in contrast to those of other divisional commanders. "A" Division represents the old Dominion Police, and, in addition to the duties of protection of Government buildings, etc., is responsible for the district known as Eastern Ontario, which comprises the same territory as Military District No. 3. The conditions under which the members of this division work being somewhat different from those of the other divisions, it may be of interest to note that the quarters occupied by it are those situated from 186 to 190 Wellington street, Ottawa. The majority of the members live at home, being married men. All the unmarried men are required to live in barracks, which gives a reserve of about twenty men at night time if any emergency should arise; these, together with the night supervision men, take up considerable room. The buildings in question are centrally located.

The total strength (including a large detachment at Halifax) is 216, as compared with 217 in 1921; yet the demands for protection for the buildings constantly increase. The conduct and discipline have been good.

The duties undertaken by this division largely consist of protection of government buildings; supplying men for official purposes; investigations by the C. I. B. Department; patrolling the Government parks and looking after the fire protection of all Government buildings.

During the year this division placed guards on 31 buildings, which took an average of 118 men every twenty-four hours. Its patrols also visited a large number of the buildings on which no men are posted, fastened the doors and saw that everything was safe. The strength of the guards on the Finance Department, the Royal Victoria Museum and the National Gallery have been increased. The work of guarding the buildings is supervised by an officer, three sergeants and three corporals, who visit the men on duty at irregular hours during the day and night. The buildings are supplied with control clocks and also with telephones establishing thorough oversight. Patrols are made through the Experimental Farm during the day and night owing to complaints of theft of flowers and fruit.

The Fire Department consists of seven regular men and a sergeant. They have 116 buildings to inspect twice a week in regard to the collection of waste-paper and inflammable material. Three of the men have to charge all the fire extinguishers once a year and to clean them every six months. Much other routine work is done in this connection, such as keeping in order more than 27,000 feet of hose. During the year fire demonstrations have been given to the staffs in the various Government buildings, and in some of them fire drills have been held.

In addition to these duties of guarding and prevention, a good deal of criminal investigation work has been done in a satisfactory manner. A large proportion of this consisted of inquiries regarding thefts in Government buildings. In a number of cases the guilty persons have been found and have been dealt with by dismissal or by other means; a number were taken before the courts and punished in the usual way.

The detachment which was established at Senneterre, Que., has done good work amongst the Indians, who form the largest element in the population. The condition of the people has improved considerably. Careful watch has been kept to prevent traders selling liquor and as a result, most of them have kept a little money in the Hudson's Bay and other stores which will help to carry them over the winter.

QUEBEC

Inspector J. W. Phillips, the Officer Commanding Quebec District, in his annual report lays stress on the large amount of work performed in assisting the Customs Department in enforcing the Opium and Narcotic Drugs Act, in assisting the Inland Revenue officers, and in detecting counterfeiters. The work entailed by the first named of these duties was arduous, and has been attended with considerable success. Even more onerous has been the work done for the Department of Health; the obstacles to be surmounted have been great, but a number of very important cases have been handled, and many seizures made; prominent among the successes has been the breaking up of what was known as the Maxie gang. The volume of the drug traffic in Montreal unfortunately is very great, the dealers being untiring in their efforts to smuggle their death-dealing wares, alike from ships and from American territory. In the matter of counterfeiting a great success was scored in the arrest of the large and well-equipped gang led by one Grignon. A number of postal robberies also have been investigated and the guilty persons detected; in this a number of gratifying successes have been achieved. A large portion of the duties performed in Montreal, indeed, has been in the nature of detective work, and cannot be too particularly described.

The several detachments in this district have been conducted efficiently.

An incident in the work of the Quebec detachment was the making of extensive patrols along the St. Lawrence river in connection with the Migratory Birds Convention Act.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Inspector C. D. La Nauze, Officer Commanding the Maritime Provinces District, reports a steady increase in the work performed, the total number of cases having risen from 309 in 1920-21 to 356. In addition the command has carried out the policing and protection of the Halifax Naval Dockyard and the Naval magazines of Georges Island and Fort Clarence.

It is noticed that the investigations for other departments have nearly doubled.

THE YUKON

Inspector E. Telford, the Officer Commanding the Yukon, in his report is principally concerned with administrative duties which are not performed by the force in the organized provinces of the Dominion. He himself has been appointed Acting Gold Commissioner of the Yukon during the absence of Mr. Mackenzie. The officers of the force perform the duties of magistrates within the territory except in Dawson and Whitehorse. The Officer Commanding acts as immigration inspector for the northern part of the territory, and the Officer Commanding at Whitehorse acts as mining recorder and Crown timber and lands agent. Staff Sergeant W. J. D. Dempster has been appointed magistrate and coroner for the Mayo District. Our non-commissioned officers and constables perform a multiplicity of duties—as postmasters, sub-collectors of Customs, immigration officers, veterinary inspectors, inspectors of weights and measures, etc. Federal statutes, Yukon ordinances and municipal by-laws are enforced, and the administrative duties performed extend to attending cases of sickness in out-of-the-way places.

Patrols were made in all directions, many of them calling for endurance, courage and judgment. Some of them penetrated to regions never visited before. One, of 444 miles, was from Rampart House to Herschel; others were from Rampart House to Blue Fish and to Crow River. One patrol went from Whitehorse via Kluane Lake to Wellesley Lake, in the Donjek country, where a dangerous lunatic was wandering around; the man was brought back to Whitehorse and later sent out to an asylum.

TRAINING

Training is carried out principally at the depot at Regina, under Superintendent G. S. Worsley. The work went on there continuously during the year. In the first six months a good many recruits were handled, being fully trained in equitation, squadron drill with and without arms, and troop and squadron drill mounted and dismounted. During the summer months every man available in the depot was exercised in mounted and dismounted squadron and troop drill twice a week. The drill has been good. Physical training also was given. The men have always been well trained and make a good appearance on parade. The summer months have been all that could be desired for outdoor training.

Reference is made by him to lectures and sports, and to such special performances as musical rides. Barracks, hospital, stables and stores are in good repair, and the horses are in excellent condition. The discipline is described as excellent.

Careful attention is paid at the depot to training in shooting with rifle and revolver, the more so because when constables go on detachment opportunities for training are lacking, both because of the incessant pressure of other duties, and because of lack of facilities. To counteract this, arrangements were made whereby the detachment men within reach of Regina came in for musketry in groups. Preliminary instruction thus was given before the courses were fired, the result being that the scores improved greatly; far fewer failed and there were far more marksmen. The force competed in several shooting associations and did well. In revolver shooting the Royal Canadian Mounted Police team won the championship of Canada, and Inspector T. V. S. Wunsch not only won the championship of Canada, but achieved a world's record. In the rifle four members of the division won places on the Saskatchewan team which competed at the Dominion Rifle Association matches at Ottawa, and did well.

"N" DIVISION

This squadron during the year was reduced from about 150 all ranks to about 50. Its duties have been of a miscellaneous nature as, in addition to training, it has been used as a reserve from which have been drawn men for numerous special duties, such as furnishing guards for harvesters' trains, guards for income tax offices, parties to supervise the pari-mutuel machines, etc.

TICKET OF LEAVE ACT

This work has been duly carried on. All the figures are substantially larger than those of last year. In 1921 the releases averaged nearly 70 a month, and this year nearly 100. There again is an increase in the number of licenses revoked and forfeited. The figures in detail are:—

Released on parole from penitentiaries	492	
Released on parole from prisons, gaols and reformatories	672	
		1,164
Licenses revoked	39	
Licenses forfeited	33	
Sentences completed on parole	820	
Licenses made unconditional	33	
		925
From 1899 to September 30, 1922—		
Released on parole from penitentiaries	6,919	
Released on parole from prisons, gaols and reformatories	8,114	
		15,033
Licenses revoked	521	
Licenses forfeited	343	
Sentences completed on parole	13,302	
Sentences not yet completed	867	
		15,033

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION

This service continues to assist all the police forces in the Dominion. As has been pointed out in the past, it is co-operative in its nature, and its purposes will not be fulfilled until all agencies combating crime employ it, and it contains a complete record of convicted criminals. This year another increase in activity is recorded, the figures being:—

Month	Finger-prints received	Identifications made	Parole violators located	Escapes located	Photo. negatives received	Photo. prints made	Photographs received
1921							
October	1,448	171	0	3	121	400	455
November	1,565	147	1	5	123	417	447
December	1,514	167	0	2	67	233	405
1922							
January	1,539	167	0	1	99	347	393
February	1,473	124	0	2	210	642	327
March	1,597	202	2	3	83	373	343
April	1,359	143	1	0	132	420	417
May	1,374	196	1	0	68	240	335
June	1,407	146	0	2	138	436	363
July	1,704	155	3	2	123	412	434
August	1,443	217	3	1	100	222	329
September	1,126	149	1	1	47	141	227
	17,549	1,984	12	22	1,311	4,283	4,475

The following table gives a resume of the work to date:—

Finger-print records received and identifications effected from January, 1911, to September 30, 1922, inclusive:—

Year	Records	Identifications
1911	5,554	145
1912	4,418	227
1913	6,510	359
1914	8,475	581
1915	9,330	756
1916	8,009	629
1917	7,079	612
1918	8,941	670
1919	11,306	1,004
1920	12,591	1,372
1921	17,346	1,906
1922 (Jan. to Sept. 30)	13,022	1,499
	112,581	9,760

ENGAGEMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

Engagements—	
Engaged constables (3 years)	59
" special constables	68
Re-engaged after leaving	10
Deserters rejoined	7
Total increase	144
Discharge through death, expiration of service, invalided, etc	591
Total decrease for the year 1922	447

ENGAGEMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC.—*Concluded.*

Died—
Reg. No. 4212, Staff-Sergeant Hocking, W.
" " 4396, Corporal Doak, W. A.
" " 4913, Corporal Barber, A. J.
" " 5369, Corporal Cornelius, E. H.
" " 8682 Corporal Fritz, A. G.
" " 5724, Constable Spier, R.
" " 6701, Constable McKellar, H.
" " 8268, Constable Cort, J. C.
" " 9317, Constable Chester, G. H.

Pensioned—
Reg. No. 1974, Sergeant-Major Armer, W.
" " 3071, Sergeant-Major Emery, W.
" " 324, Staff-Sergeant Dorion, A.
" " 906, Staff-Sergeant Robinson, A.
" " 948*a*, Staff-Sergeant Pearson, C. J.
" " 1294, Staff-Sergeant Phillips, W. W.
" " 1361, Staff-Sergeant Alexander, A.
" " 2447, Staff-Sergeant Thompson, F. H.
" " 2473, Staff-Sergeant Loggin, W. S.
" " 2566, Staff-Sergeant Wilson, J. J.
" " 2886, Staff-Sergeant Maylor, J.
" " 2546, Corporal Cummings, D. J.

OFFICERS

Promoted Superintendent—
Inspector C. Junget.

Promoted Inspector—
Reg. No. 9026, Staff-Sergeant Giroux, H.

Promoted Assistant Veterinary Surgeon—
Reg. No. 4339, Staff-Sergeant Littlehales, J. E.

Retired to Pension—
Superintendent C. H. West,
Superintendent P. W. Pennefather,
Inspector J. A. Macdonald,
Inspector C. H. H. Sweetapple,
Inspector C. C. Raven
Inspector C. R. W. Stuart.
Veterinary-Surgeon J. Burnett.

Died—
Inspector G. W. Kennedy.

It is with much regret that it was found necessary, on account of reduction in strength of the force and the cutting down of overhead expenses, to retire the above-mentioned officers to pension. All of them were experienced officers who had rendered good service.

Superintendent Tucker, who was also retired to pension, does not show in the foregoing statement, he having been granted an extra month's leave on account of handing over his command in the Yukon, and the distance he had to travel to come back to Vancouver. His retirement dated from October 1.

Twelve senior non-commissioned officers were also retired for the same reasons, after long and faithful service.

HEALTH

The reports of the Principal Medical Officer and the Assistant Surgeon show that the health of the force on the whole has been good. As is inevitable in a service entailing open-air life, travel in out-of-the-way places, and a certain number of risks and hardships, a considerable number of injuries are recorded.

It is with great regret that I record the death of one officer and nine other ranks.

Inspector Kennedy had served for many years in the Dominion Police, and had held a commission in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police after the amalgamation.

The tragic circumstances of Corporal Doak's death are described elsewhere in this report.

HORSES

The reduction in the numbers of the force has resulted in our sending a considerable number of horses from Ottawa and Brandon to Regina. Some have been sent to pasture, and a number have been disposed of. The casualties among the horses have been:—

Cast and sold	136
Died	22
Transferred to another Department	1
	159

The health of the animals has been good.

TRANSPORT

The bulk of our motor transport, consisting of eight McLaughlins, was purchased in 1916. These have done a great deal of work, and although they have been kept in repair, some of them are now almost worn out, and will probably have to be replaced. Two Ford touring cars were bought during the year, and are being used on the Boundary Patrol. It is found that these are much more serviceable than motorcycles with side cars, and just as economical.

BUILDINGS

The only building operations undertaken during the year were those at Aklavik, where a new post has been established. The Fort McPherson log buildings were taken down and re-erected at Aklavik. Logs have been cut for the erection of new ones. A portable saw-mill was sent in during last summer, and lumber is being cut for the completion of these buildings. This work is all done by our own men.

Our reserves at Battleford and Maple Creek, where we had fairly large barracks, which were built years ago, and are now occupied only by small detachments, have been turned over to the Department of the Interior to be disposed of to the best advantage.

CLOTHING

The supply and quality of clothing has been satisfactory.

FORAGE

The supply has been satisfactory. While prices remained high for the greater portion of the year there are indications of a decline.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX A

THE CONTROL OF THE ARCTIC REGIONS

THE MURDER OF ROBERT S. JANES

An account was given in the annual report of 1921 of the establishment of the Ponds Inlet Detachment by Staff-Sergeant Joy, and mention was made of the killing by Eskimos of one Robert S. Janes. During the winter of 1921-22 Staff-Sergeant Joy apprehended three Eskimos named Noo-Kud-Lah, Oo-roo-re-ung-nak and Ah-tee-tah, on the charge of having killed Janes in March, 1920, at Cape Crawford, at the extreme northwestern corner of Baffin island.

Robert Janes was a native of Newfoundland who had spent a good many years in this part of the world; among his other activities he had been second officer of the *Arctic* in the expedition of 1910-11. In 1916 he established himself as a trader at Patricia River, Eclipse sound, about thirty-five miles from Ponds Inlet, where are situated two trading stations and our detachment. His commercial operations were unsuccessful, his financial backing in St. John's, Newfoundand, fell through, for several successive summers the ship he expected did not arrive, and the natives ceased to trade with him. It is stated that disputes arose between him and sundry Eskimos, in part over financial matter. His circumstances during the last year and a half of his life are described as having been very miserable. In 1919 he made efforts to obtain a passage to St. John's, but these were frustrated, and he is stated to have decided to make his way to Chesterfield in Hudson bay, this involving a long and arduous journey along the west coast of Baffin island, across Melville peninsula and by Wager bay. He and his driver, an Eskimo named Oo-Took-ito, set out early in 1920, and arrived on March 14 at a large native encampment at Cape Crawford. In this camp was Noo-Kud-lah, with whom Janes had been at variance. Some time after his arrival Janes was shot and killed, it being alleged that Noo-Kud-lah fired the shots.

After establishing himself at Ponds Inlet, Staff-Sergeant Joy undertook the investigation of this affair. On December 7, 1921, he left the detachment for Cape Crawford, arriving there on December 21. On December 26 he found the body, which had been buried in the snow by four Eskimos, Oo-Orloo, Ewah-lah, Jock and the son of the last named, Panik-pah. Staff-Sergeant Joy speaks of this as an "admirable and christian-like act"; the Eskimos expose their dead, but these men, knowing that the practice among white men is different, went to considerable trouble to inter him. Staff-Sergeant Joy conducted an autopsy, finding two bullet wounds and incontestable evidence that the deceased had come to his end by violence. He removed the body to Ponds Inlet and in his capacity as coroner held an inquest, finding a jury of three among the traders and appointing a fourth to be special constable. The inquest opened on January 23, and after some adjournments ended on February 11. Eight natives were examined, and the following verdict was rendered:—

"That the said Robert Janes was shot to death on or about the end of March in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty, the precise date being to the jurors unknown, at Cape Crawford, in the Northwest Territories. And that the cause of his death was that Noo-kud-lah, alias Ki-wat-soo, Eskimo did feloniously and of his malice aforethought kill and murder the said Robert Janes by shooting him through the body and head with a rifle, from which he instantly died.

"And so do further say that Oo-roo-re-ung-nak, Eskimo, and Ah-tee-tah, Eskimo, did felonously and of their malice aforethought aid and abet the said Noo-kud-lah, alias Ki-wat-soo, in committing the said felonous act."

The accused, Noo-kud-lah, had not been present during these preliminary proceedings, having moved to a place called Igloo-lik, on Fury and Hecla strait, nearly five hundred miles from Ponds Inlet if the main coast line be followed. Following the verdict of the inquest, Staff-Sergeant Joy, who has a commission as justice of the peace in the Northwest Territories as well as another as coroner, issued warrants for the three men named in the verdict. The rest of the winter and spring were occupied in collecting the three men for whom warrants were out, as well as the necessary witnesses; these people were scattered all over the northern part of Baffin island, an area some three hundred miles long by two hundred miles wide, and to the usual difficulties of travel in this inhospitable region was added a scarcity of dogs, due to an epidemic which prevailed. Staff-Sergeant Joy sent messages to these people to come to him, giving assistance in the way of provisions when necessary, and one by one the persons incriminated and most of the witnesses made their appearance at the post. Oo-roo-re-ung-nak was arrested on May 29, 1922, Ah-tee-tah on June 12, and Noo-kud-lah on July 10. One of Staff-Sergeant Joy's difficulties was with interpreters, and he postponed the formal arrest of Noo-kud-lah for a week after the man's arrival, until he could obtain the services of a man who could satisfy him that he had made the accused understand the warning given at the time of the arrest. It also took much effort to collect the witnesses.

The preliminary inquiry was opened on July 10, before Staff-Sergeant Joy, sitting as justice of the peace, and was continued until July 20. Eight witnesses were examined, seven Eskimos and one white man, the latter, Mr. Wilfred C. Caron, a trader at Ponds Inlet; statutory declarations made by eight Eskimos also were submitted, these being men who were at distant places; and the three accused men made statements. Concerning this last feature of the proceedings, Staff-Sergeant Joy observes: "The accused were given the statutory warning, and although the form was complied with and the best explanation possible given them, I was convinced that it was beyond their comprehension and each made a statement without examination." Of the witnesses examined, one Eskimo woman and Mr. Caron were summoned for the defence, and four of the statutory declarations were submitted on the same side.

Summarized, the facts brought out were that for some time Janes had got on badly with a number of Eskimos, particularly with Noo-kud-lah, disputes having occurred over claims by Janes upon the Eskimo for goods which he had given them. For the defence it was deposed that Janes had threatened violence, and at one time had assaulted Noo-kud-lah's father, and further that he had taken some fur from Ah-tee-tah against his will. It also was sworn that during his stay at Cape Crawford, Janes had had a dispute with the natives, had been very angry, and had threatened to shoot their dogs and to shoot some of them. The details of the killing as elicited in evidence were that Janes was in an igloo when, in accordance with a preconcerted plan, Oo-roo-re-ung-nak entered and told him that another Eskimo had some skins which he was willing to sell; Janes (who was very eager to obtain furs) came out, and on his emerging Noo-kud-lah shot him through the body. The unfortunate man did not fall immediately, and Ah-tee-tah went up to him and pushed him down; Noo-kud-lah fired again, the bullet going through his head and killing him. Evidence was given that one or more general discussions were held at which the decision to kill Janes was taken. After the murder had taken place a number of the Eskimos gave the murderer skins as a reward. The Eskimos insisted that they were greatly in fear of Janes.

On July 20 the three men were committed for trial.

During 1923 a court will be sent to Ponds Inlet and the accused will be tried. They now are in the vicinity, under open arrest. A feature of the situation is that it is necessary to provide for the prisoners and witnesses and their families, the detention interfering with their customary habits of life, and the vicinity of Ponds Inlet being unable to support so considerable a number of people. The confinement to one locality and the anxiety have told severely on the prisoners.

While carrying out these operations, which necessitated his assuming in turn the characters of a policeman, a coroner and a magistrate, Staff-Sergeant Joy was alone, so far as this force is concerned; the only other white men in the vicinity were those belonging to the two trading stations at Ponds Inlet. Inspector Wilcox on his way north left a corporal and two constables with him, so that during this winter the detachment will number four. It may be added that the documents sent out by Staff-Sergeant Joy were complete in every detail; the proceedings before this court were as regular as any taken in the Dominion.

ALLEGED MURDERS AT HOME BAY

During the winter of 1922-23 Staff-Sergeant Joy will investigate another killing, this time among the Eskimo. Three of these people are reported to have been slain at Home Bay, on the east coast of Baffin island, some distance north of Cumberland gulf. Meagre particulars have been received, Staff-Sergeant Joy's preliminary report rendered on August 30, 1922, being in part as follows:—

> "I have the honour to report that I was informed by Capt. Munn, of the Arctic Gold Exploration Syndicate, yesterday that an Eskimo in charge of of the Sabellum Trading Company's outpost at Kiveetung, or Kingnitung, Home Bay, is stated during the past winter to have become insane, claiming to be Christ. Acting under his order another Eskimo shot and killed two other natives (men) who refused to accept the insane man's views or biddings. Some time later when the insane man was said to be threatening to kill a woman, who was on her knees at the time, a native named Kidlappick shot and killed him when he was about to strike and kill the kneeling woman with a hammer.
>
> "Some time prior to this the insane man had been shot and wounded by another or the same man, on account of his terrorizing the community. The Eskimos on this occasion nursed his wound until he became well, and it was after this that the murder took place.
>
> "The murderer of the two Eskimos, also the murderer of the insane man, are said to be living in the vicinity of the Hudson's Bay Company's trading post at Cumberland gulf at the present time.
>
> "Kiveetung is on Davis strait, about two hundred miles north of the entrance to Cumberland gulf."

Our latest information from Staff-Sergeant Joy is dated September 7; up to that time for various reasons he had been unable to proceed to the scene of the killing; he purposed going there during the winter.

PORT BURWELL DETACHMENT

Sergeant J. E. F. Wight spent an uneventful winter at this place, discharging his duties as Customs officer, etc. He made several patrols, travelling a distance of over seventeen hundred miles, of which some three hundred and twenty miles was by dog-sled and the rest by water; visits were paid to the southern portion of Baffin island, to the Button islands, and to various places on the east or Atlantic and the west or Ungava bay sides of the long point of land which comes to an end at Cape Chidley. The purpose of these journeys was partly to obtain a knowledge of the country and the trails, and partly to ascertain to what extent his instructions as to the observance of the game laws had been heeded. He concluded that the Eskimos who trade at Port Burwell quite understand the reason for these restrictions. He is of opinion, however, that in the large area south and west of Ungava bay much hunting and trapping out of season goes on; there is in this region a large fur district.

An interesting remark made by Sergeant Wight is that the natives in this region entertain feelings of dread as regards the Government, having heard of it only as a repressive agency, and having no experience of the practical benefits of which it can be the bearer. He remarks that if it were possible to station in this region a medical man (who could have the powers of a magistrate) they would have an opportunity of learning something of good citizenship. It may be remarked that the Department of Indian Affairs supplied Sergeant Wight with a large medicine chest, the contents of which he has dispensed as needed to the natives who live in the vicinity of Port Burwell.

THE HUDSON BAY REGION

Work in the area tributary to Hudson bay, as always is the case, has been arduous, but has presented no unusual features. The post at Churchill has been closed and an officer, Inspector E. G. Frere, has been stationed at Chesterfield inlet, about four hundred miles further north, with a detachment of some strength. The other post in this general area is at Port Nelson.

The hardships and exposure which form part of the routine of service in this country are illustrated by two extracts from the diary of the patrol made from Port Nelson to Fort Churchill by Corporal Campbell. He left on February 6, 1922, the temperature being thirty degrees below zero. His entry for February 9 is:—

> "Thursday, February 9. Forty below. N.N.W. wind. Broke camp at 8 a.m. Boiled kettle at noon and struck camp for the night at Broad River. Getting very cold. There are a few Indians trapping here. Mileage, 25."

In the four days following the temperature was from forty-four to forty-six degrees below zero. The entry for the last day of the northward march is:—

> "Monday, February 13. Forty-six below. Drifting in a.m. Blizzard in p.m. Broke camp at 7.30 a.m. and arrived at Fort Churchill at 11 a.m. Just got in in time. Strong wind coming up from the N.W. which developed into blizzard in p.m. Dogs in splendid condition. Mileage, 18."

The fate of Ouangwak the absconding murderer, to which reference was made in the last annual report, has been completely cleared up. As was confidently believed, he perished in the blizzard which was raging when he fled. Early in January, 1922, Sergeant W. O. Douglas, who then was in charge of the detachment at Chesterfield, heard that a body had been found near Lake Shekoligyouak, the scene of the fugitive's disappearance. He made a patrol, under arduous conditions as travelling was bad and dog-feed scarce, from March 15 to May 11, and found the remains. They had been much mutilated by animals, probably his own dogs, but numerous articles scattered about were positively identified as having been in Ouangwak's possession during his flight.

A ghastly feature of the exhumation, which vividly illustrates the difficulties of travel in this region, is thus noticed in the report:—

> "Owing to the starving condition of the dogs it was necessary to start for home as soon as possible. . . . The dogs were some one hundred yards from the spot where I was uncovering the remains and three times almost managed to reach there even against the united efforts of four natives to hold them; the last time with the sled turned over. When in a starving condition a husky dog shows no fear for a stick or a whip when he smells meat."

An Eskimo of this region, Edjoarjuk, behaved very well in this matter. Sergeant Douglas says:—

> "On my arrival at native Edjoarjuk's camp on Lake Shekoligyouak, I found this man alone with his family, all the other natives of his camp having

moved further south owing to hunger and scarcity of deer. This man did not move south with the remainder of his camp, but stayed in the close vicinity of the remains, as he was expecting me and not wishing to take me further out of my course knowing the scarcity of deer.

"A great deal of credit is due to this Eskimo, as on my arrival at his camp his fall caches had long since been finished, and he was living entirely on fish which were very scarce, only being able to get just enough to keep them alive.

"This is the third winter that I have patrolled this district, and I have never before seen such hard times."

Sergeant Douglas reports that these winter patrols are welcomed by the Eskimo, who now realize that they come as friends and not merely as agents of punishment.

Yet another murder case will have to be investigated in the northern portion of this district. Word has been received that in the winter of 1920-21 an Eskimo named Poya-tack was killed by another native named Ce-nu-Jook. This took place north of Repulse bay, in a peculiarly inaccessible region.

Another example of the perils of life in Hudson bay is afforded by a report, dated September 24, 1921, and received by me on May 8, 1922, that the crew of a Hudson's Bay Company schooner had met natives living on Coats island, in the north of the bay, who told them that they had found the skeletons of three white men, and a boat, on the shores of the island. One man had been buried under rocks, and the other were close together in the open; a revolver, the only weapon found, was near the remains. An American schooner, the *A. T. Gifford,* was lost in the bay with all hands on her way out in 1915, and from various indications it is believed that the three men whose remains were found had belonged to this vessel.

MR. KNUD RASMUSSEN'S EXPEDITION

Mr. Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer and his party, known as the Fifth Thule Expedition (so named from Thule, Mr. Rasmussen's station on the coast of Greenland), spent the winter of 1921-22 on an island near Vansittart island, off Lyon inlet, at the southern end of Melville peninsula. Our Chesterfield Inlet detachment came into contact with Mr. Rasmussen, visits being exchanged. Constable R. McB. Paquet, between March 10 and May 7, 1922, made a patrol of about nine hundred miles from Chesterfield Inlet to Repulse Bay and Vansittart Island; in the course of this he visited the Hudson's Bay Company's schooner *Fort Chesterfield* at Wager Inlet, the Hudson's Bay Company post at Repulse Bay, and the Danish expedition. On his way north, on April 1, he met Mr. Rasmussen on his way to Chesterfield Inlet. The Hudson's Bay Company agents, Constable Paquet reports, were surveying the Boothia peninsula for the purpose of establishing new trading posts. He arrived at Mr. Rasmussen's station on April 8, finding only two natives there, the white men all being absent in various directions on exploring or prospecting trips. At this place Constable Paquet met natives from Igloo-lik, the place on Fury and Hecla strait already mentioned as the residence of Noo-kud-lah when Staff-Sergeant Joy summoned him to repair to Ponds Inlet to face the charges against him.

Constable Paquet reports game plentiful and the natives well off.

Meanwhile Mr. Rasmussen had made his way to Chesterfield Inlet, finding Sergeant Douglas absent on patrol, and travelled on to Baker Lake to visit the Padlemuit Eskimo; on his return from this trip he met Sergeant Douglas. Later Inspector E. G. Frere met Mr. Rasmussen at Chesterfield Inlet.

THE MURDER OF CORPORAL DOAK AND MR. BINDER

A preliminary account of the affray in the summer of 1921 in Kent peninsula was published in the last annual report. Corporal Doak, as the non-commissioned officer in charge of the Tree River detachment, investigated the affair early in 1922,

arrested two Eskimos, and finished and despatched his report a short time before he he was murdered. The people concerned belonged to the tribe which killed Messrs. Radford and Street in 1912. One of the murdered Eskimos, a man named Hanak, was described as the cause of all the trouble; "his main object in life," Corporal Doak wrote, "was to secure an extra wife or two for himself. In order to do this he would have to kill some of the married men, and he had threatened to do this. He had also threatened to kill Pugnana and Tatamigana, as they were too friendly with his wife." Hanak's wife, it must be noted, also was named Pugnana. Hanak had challenged the two men named to fight with guns, but they declined; they consulted together and decided to kill Hanak if he showed any sign of commencing hostilities. Two other men of the band, Ikpahohaok and his son Ikialgina, sided with Hanak; the statement is made that "Ikialgina was a useless troublemaker who could not keep a wife when he had one, and Hanak had promised to get a wife for him." The natives other than this group of three had been apprehensive and had decided to move away and leave them. However, the day before the intended departure Hanak made good his threats by shooting at another man named Anagvik; according to the evidence so far obtained this was quite unprovoked, as Anagvik had had no quarrel with Hanak and, when fired upon, was walking from some fish-traps to the camp. Anagvik was wounded. Pugnana and Tatamigana were on the alert; they rushed out of their tents with their rifles and knives, and Tatamigana instantly shot Hanak through the chest, while Pugnana shot and killed Ikialgina. Pugnana then killed Hanak's wife with his knife, and, finding Hanak still to be alive, finished him with the same weapon. Tatamigana in the meantime had been engaged by Ikpahahaok, the two men taking cover and exchanging shots; after killing Hanak, Pugnana went to the aid of his partner and shot Ikpahahoek. Pugana then went to Hanak's tent and killed Okalitama, Hanak's four-year-old daughter. "This was considered to be an act of kindness by the people," the report states. After the fighting was over Pugnana and Tatamigana carried all the bodies to a large lake near by and threw them in.

Retribution soon befell Pugnana. The statement subsequently made by Tatamigana tells the tale concisely:—

> "After the shooting affair at Kent Peninsula, Pugnana and I went out caribou shooting; he was still excited over the killing and asked me if I would help him kill some more people. I talked to him and tried to get him to change his mind but he said that he was bound to do more killing as the other people were against him. On our return to camp I decided that the best thing to do would be to kill Pugnana and save any further trouble. I was afraid to do it alone so I had a talk with Alikomiak, and we decided to get Pugnana to go shooting the next day and to kill him the first chance we had. Alikomiak agreed to do the killing. Our chance soon came leaving camp; Pugnana was a little ahead. I made signs to Alikomiak and he shot him in the back and Pugnana fell dead. I had nothing against Pugnana for he was my cousin and we were good friends, but I did not want to see him kill any more natives."

A statement made by Alikomiak is to the same effect.

Corporal Doak patrolled to Kent Peninsula in December, 1921, and ascertained the facts narrated in the preceding paragraphs. He arrested Tatamigana and Alikomiak and returned to Tree River with his two prisoners, also bringing as witnesses Anagvik, who had been wounded in the affray, Anagvik's wife and Pugnana's widow, a crippled woman named Agnahiak.

The murder of Corporal Doak and Mr. Binder followed.

The detachment at Tree River comprised Corporal Doak, Corporal Bonshor, and Constables Woolams and Stevenson. The detachment had to take care of several prisoners and a number of witnesses who were being held. At Tree River is the police post and a Hudson's Bay Company's trading station, the latter being manned by two

white men, Mr. Otto Binder and Mr. C. H. Clark. Seven miles away was a seal camp, formed by a number of Eskimos; accommodation being limited at the post, Tatamigana, Ik-a-luk-piak and the witnesses were sent to the seal camp under the escort of Constable Woolams; Mr. Clark also was there upon some occasion of business. Corporal Doak despatched Corporal Bonshor to Great Bear Lake with the winter's mail, which included the reports from which quotation has been made; he directed Constable Stevenson to accompany Corporal Bonshor for part of the journey. Thus there were left at Tree River Corporal Doak and the prisoner Alikomiak at the police post and Mr. Binder and his native wife at the trading station Alikomiak was under open arrest and was on light fatigue duty.

On the morning of April 1, 1922, Alikomiak rose while Corporal Doak still was asleep, procured a rifle, and shot Doak as he lay in bed. Doak was not killed outright, but died in about two hours. The murderer remained in the room with him. In the course of the morning Mr. Binder, in conformity with his custom, left his own house and walked to the police quarters to visit Corporal Doak. Alikomiak stood near the window where he could command a view and, when Binder was about fifty yeards away, fired through the window, shooting him through the heart and killing him instantly. Alikomiak then went to Mr. Binder's house and told the native woman there what he had done; the two Eskimos carried his body into the police building, and laid it on a bed. In the afternoon some natives came from the seal camp to trade and found the two white men dead. They returned to the camp with the murderer and the native woman; Alikomiak according to his own account had some idea of shooting Constable Woolams, but on the way the other natives disarmed him. At the seal camp Constable Woolams at once apprehended Alikomiak and he and Mr. Clark repaired to Tree River; a message also was despatched to recall Corporal Bonshor and Constable Stevenson.

In explanation of Corporal Doak's course in keeping Alikomiak under open arrest it is to be observed, in addition to the fact that the general docility of the Eskimo tends to induce white men to trust them, that there were practical reasons. Alikomiak, not being married, had no one to make his clothes and boots; after his arrest his feet had been frozen and he was hardly fit to stay at the camp. Corporal Doak had attended to Alikomiak's feet, giving him medical assistance. There is no cell accommodation at Tree River, the post, owing to the difficulty of transporting materials, consisting of a small dwelling-house, and a storehouse.

Inspector S. T. Wood, the Officer Commanding the Arctic Subdistrict remarks:—

> "Corporal Doak, having been a long time in this district, was well known and respected by whites and natives alike. His untimely death is a distinct loss to the police service. He had the reputation of being the best traveller and dog-driver in the district, and for this and for many other reasons he will be a hard man to replace."

Inspector Wood adds that Mr. Binder had a good reputation as a trader and was liked by the natives. Before taking a position with the Hudson's Bay Company, he worked for the Canadian Arctic Expedition.

It is a coincidence that Corporal Cornelius, another fine Arctic traveller, died at Edmonton of influenza on the same day that Corporal Doak was murdered. Corporal Cornelius had been in charge of the Tree River Detachment, and the two men were friends.

THE DEATH OF HAV-OO-OGAK

As regards the death of Hav-oo-ogak, for which Ik-a-luk-piak is under arrest, Corporal Doak's report, which is dated February 24, 1922, is to the effect that on his way back from his patrol to the east in December, 1921, he heard rumours at a native camp that a native had been killed by his partner some time in the autumn of 1921,

at a place inland from Grace Bay. In consequence he made a patrol to the camp of the natives who were sealing off shore in the winter, and after making inquiries arrested Ik-a-luk-piak. "I did not have very much to go on in making the arrest," Corporal Doak reported, "but the friends of the dead man were very much worked up, so I knew that if I did not pick him up, they would deal with him in their own way, which would be a dead end for him." It appeared from the stories told that the accused, the dead man and the latter's wife, a woman named Khattia, had lived together in one of the partnerships not uncommon among these people, and the presumption is that Ik-a-luk-piak killed Hav-oo-ogak in order to have the woman to himself. The woman and another witness, an Eskimo named Ictik, Khattia's brother, are under detention.

In this affair, unlike most of our cases of this sort, the accused has not confessed. His statement is that he and the deceased were camped inland and that they left camp with dog-teams to fetch back some caribou that they had shot. Before reaching the cache Ik-a-luk-piak, according to his account, discovered that he had lost his whip, and returned along the trail to look for it. He walked some distance before finding it, and on returning to the cache found Hav-oo-ogak lying on the ground, shot through the head. "His rifle was on the ground about ten feet away from him and there was a trap close to him. It looked as though he had been starting to set the trap. I put on a load of meat and went back to camp to tell the people that he was dead."

The widow's statement is that Ik-a-luk-piak on previous occasions had threatened Hav-oo-ogak and on one occasion had tried to shoot him, being deprived of his rifle by the other Eskimo. On the day of the death the two had gone out to set traps and Ik-a-luk-piak had returned, crying, and saying that her husband "was no good and had killed himself." She and her brother had found the body; the bullet had entered the top of the head and had come out through the forehead. The statement by Ictik corroborated this, both as to previous bad blood between the two men, and as to the nature of the wound.

Corporal Doak remarked in his report:—

> "It is impossible to get any exhibits in these cases, as the bodies are placed by the natives in such a way that wolves, foxes and other animals tear them to pieces in a short time."

It is perhaps of interest to note that as soon as Ictik learned that his brother-in-law was dead he smashed Ik-a-luk-piak's rifle. At Chesterfield Inlet after an accidental shooting—a lad of eight or ten killed a younger child while trying to kill a seal—the natives threw the rifle which had discharged the shot into the sea.

Ik-a-luk-piak was put under arrest and Khattia, Ictik, the latter's wife, and another witness named Kunana are held at Tree River.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF HIK-TAK

The Hik-tak case is of longer standing, and like the preceding one, involves the *ménage à trois* which is found so often in the Arctic. Corporal Cornelius reported in July of 1921, that during the preceding winter he had heard of Hik-tak's disappearance and had investigated. The story he gathered he reported in the following language:—

> "During the spring of 1920 when the snow had nearly all gone, an Eskimo named Hik-tak and his wife Argak and son Akana, together with his partner named Komeuk, were encamped about seven days' travel southwest of Port Epworth.
>
> "Early one morning, Komeuk took his 22 cal. rifle and went off to kill some game. Argak saw him going over the hills to the south quite a distance away.

"That same morning after breakfast, Hik-tak got his 44 cal. rifle, his knife and deerskin mitts and went off to the north to find a good camping place where they intended to move to the following day. Hik-tak was to return to camp that evening and help pack their outfit to their new camping grounds the following day.

"Argak wanted to go along with him, but he took the boy, Akana, to pack some meat for him in her place.

"After going some distance, Hik-tak sent Akana back to camp, saying that there was too much mosquitoes for him to go further, and that he could go the following day with his mother.

"On occasions previous to his departure from camp this time Hik-tak had told his wife Argak, that he was afraid someone was going to kill him, and that he thought the time was drawing near, but never said who he suspected of wanting to kill him.

"Argak watched him and Akana going for some time, but had to go inside her tent on account of mosquitoes.

"No shots of the hunters' rifles were heard that day by Argak.

"Komeuk returned to camp that evening carrying some fresh deer meat.

"The morning following Hik-tak's departure Argak awoke and found Hik-tak's right hand deerskin mitt of the pair he had taken away, under her head. Argak asked Akana and Komeuk if either of them had brought the mitt back, but they said that they had not.

"That evening, Argak, Akana and Komeuk followed Hik-tak's trail and soon came to pieces of deer horns. There was a lot of caribou tracks crossing Hik-tak's trail at this place, also lots of blood scattered around, but no print of a caribou's body where it had fallen on the snow, and no signs where meat had been cut.

"At this same place Argak found Hik-tak's 44 cal. rifle and his new cartridge bag which had got badly torn since his departure. The rifle was nearly all covered with snow, but his knife was never found.

"From this place, what they took to be Hik-tak's trail led to a lake close by and was lost at its edge.

"After their return to camp Komeuk went away by himself to look for the missing man, and did not return for some time.

"According to the natives around Port Epworth, Komeuk and Hik-tak seemed to get along very well together, and Akana and Hik-tak were the best of friends.

"Komeuk now has Argak for his wife.

"The natives in Coronation gulf sincerely believe that there was foul play in connection with Hik-tak's disappearance, and they believe that Komeuk is responsible.

"Komeuk has a bad reputation amongst the Eskimo, and it is said that he shot his first wife through the head some years ago.

"Most of the natives are somewhat afraid of him, partly on account of him being a native 'Medicine man,' and say that he is dangerous and needs watching."

Constable Stevenson is to investigate the affair in the coming winter, if time permits. A trial may result in August next, at Herschel Island.

THE KILLING OF KAPOLAK

The parricide case, the killing of Kapolak, presents a strange story of unfaithfulness and ungovernable rage. In this case also the investigation was made by the late

Corporal Cornelius, who early in 1921 heard of the affair while on patrol. The people concerned were living at the time at Wellington Bay, in Victoria island, opposite Kent peninsula; this was visited in February, 1921. Corporal Cornelius' report in part is as follows:—

"During the spring of 1920, Kapolak and his family, composed of Uhokak his wife, their two sons Pannak and Kannuyatchiak, and Inoahoadlik (Kannuyatchiak's wife), moved camp from Dease Strait to a lake called Umingmuktok, on Victoria land, north of Wellington bay.

"Shortly after their arrival at the lake, another native named Imnaina and his wife Kingodlik, and young son Hilawk went to the lake and pitched camp along side of them.

"Kapolak became interested in Kingodlik and spent much time in her company.

"Uhokak (Kapolak's wife) became jealous and accused Kapolak of his wrong doing. Kapolak became angry and seized Uhokak by the throat to choke her, but Inoahoadlik interfered and Uhokak and she were successful in keeping Kapolak from carrying out his intention.

"Kapolak being determined to kill Uhokak got a long spear, but before he could bring it into use, it was taken away from him by his sons, Kannuyatchiak, Pannak and Inoahoadlik.

"Kapolak then got a rifle from Kannuyatchiak's tent, but this also was taken from him by Kannuyatchiak and Inoahoadlik.

"Kapolak became tired and went away, and soon afterwards fell asleep.

"After Kapolak awoke from his sleep he started making a knife, and a day later, when completed, he went after Uhokak again, intending to kill her with it.

"Uhokak seeing him coming ran to the lake and waded out in the water and climbed on to the ice. Being closely followed by Kapolak she jumped into the water again and got on to another piece of ice.

"This chase continued for some time, during which Inoahoadlik walked out into the water and called to Uhokak to go ashore. Uhokak seeing Inoahoadlik waiting for her, went to the shore as quickly as possible.

"Kapolak was following closely behind and immediately after his arrival on shore, went straight for Uhokak with his knife. Inoahoadlik got in front of Uhokak for the purpose of trying to stop Kapolak, but he threw her on the ground and grabbed his wife. Uhokak then caught Kapolak's uplifted arm which held the knife. Kapolak put his hands behind his back with the intention of changing the knife into the other hand, but in trying to do so dropped it.

"Inoahoadlik snatched the knife from the ground before Kapolak could recover it, and threw it away as far as she could.

"Kapolak then grasped Uhokak by the throat, saying that he would kill her and then kill himself. Uhokak and Inoahoadlik were unable to stop him.

"While these two men were struggling with Kapolak, Pannak, who had seized a rifle in his tent went to them, closely followed by his brother Kannuyatchiak.

"Pannak approached Kapolak from the back, and when within about eight feet of him (without speaking) shot him through the head, death resulting instantly.

"The body, according to native custom, was wrapped in deerskins and left on the land.

"The statements taken from those concerned in this case were given willingly and straightforwardly, and as they compare so well together, there can be no mistake of this being the true facts of the crime.

"Pannak, at the most cannot be more than thirteen years of age, and according to the statements taken was always on friendly terms with his father Kapolak before this trouble started, therefore, Pannak saying that his only reason for killing his father, was because he knew Kapolak intended to kill his mother, must be the truth.

"The Ekalloktok natives, who all know of this affair, are under the opinion that Pannak was quite justified in killing his father to prevent Kapolak carrying out his murderous intention."

PATROLS IN THE ARCTIC

During the year a number of patrols were made from Tree River, the distances travelled being great, and the work arduous. Of these the most interesting is that made by Corporal Doak in December, 1921, to Kent Peninsula in connection with what may be called the Alikomiak-Pugnana murders. He travelled approximately 400 miles, leaving on December 3 and returning on New Year's day. His account of this journey is in part as follows:—

"We travelled east to Cape Barrow, and then following a zig-zag route through many islands, into Bathurst inlet, our general direction being south-east.

"We visited three large snow house villages, besides meeting several bands of natives coming from inland.

"The natives are very short of seal oil, and as they depend on this for both food and fuel, they were putting in a most miserable time. At one village the natives were down to eating deerskin (we made our stay short at this place).

"This, of course, is entirely their own fault, for they should have been out sealing, but according to their customs the women must do no needlework out on the ice, and the winter clothes must be made on land. They prefer putting up with two or three weeks' hardship to breaking any of their taboos.

"Leaving the inlet we travelled northeast and on December 13 we came to another village at the head of Kent Peninsula. I stayed there that day, investigating the shooting affair, and taking statements from those who witnessed it. We left the village on the following morning and as a result of my investigations, arrested native Tatamigana, who is the only survivor of the actual combatants. His partner Pugnana had been killed by native Alikomiak.

"We stayed that night at the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Kent Peninsula, and the next day I went inland after Alikomiak, using Tatamigana as guide. We reached the native village about 9 p.m. on the second night and I arrested native Alikomiak.

"The natives at this village were not particularly friendly, for according to their customs the boy had just done the right thing in killing Pugnana, and it was hard for them to see why I should take him away.

"This is the same band of natives that a few years ago was implicated in the murder of Radford and Street.

"We should have a first-class interpreter here, this would greatly facilitate our work with these natives. They require everything to be explained to them in detail, otherwise they imagine that they are being bluffed, and sooner or later there will be a mix-up in making an arrest.

"None of the natives with whom I came in contact have any idea who or what the police are, or what they are doing in the country. On asking one of the natives if he knew who we were, he replied 'The rich men of the country.' This reply alone shows their complete ignorance.

"I arrived back at the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Kent Peninsula on December 18 with prisoners Tatamigana and Alikomiak, and remained there until the 24th, as Alikomiak had frozen his heels and was unfit for travel. It was necessary for Alikomiak to ride on our sled all the way back to Tree River."

It may be added, in view of subsequent events, that the entry in the patrol diary for December 19 is:—

"Interpreter and natives fixing up sleds. Corporal Doak fixing up native Alikomiak's frozen feet."

Another patrol, which involved travelling 637 miles, was carried out by Corporal Bonshor and Constable Stevenson between November 27, 1921, and January 20, 1922, from Tree River to Prince Albert Sound, in Victoria island, to arrest Amokuk, one of the natives charged with the murder of Ahkok. In the early stages this journey was hampered by lack of snow. Difficulty was experienced in getting an interpreter, but the patrol carried out their duty.

THE LOWER MACKENZIE RIVER

The work along the Mackenzie river has proceeded as usual, a number of long patrols being made.

An incident which illustrates the perils which beset the trapper and prospector was the death by freezing of a trapper named John O'Brien. This man was spending the winter with a partner on the South Nahanni, a stream which flows southward into the Liard river near the boundary between the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. He left their cabin on January 27 last to visit some traps, intending to be away eight or ten days. As he did not return at the time appointed, his partner and a neighbouring trapper searched for him, and about a month after his departure found him frozen to death. O'Brien, who was a former soldier, was a strong, healthy man; he had reported at our post on entering the country, and his death was duly reported to us. No next of kin has been discovered, and there is no estate to administer.

A picture of the force at work is afforded by a patrol of 464 miles undertaken between January 30 and February 28 by Inspector G. F. Fletcher, from Fort Fitzgerald to Hay River and back; he tried a number of cases, inspected detachments, and performed numerous other administrative duties. The thermometer never was higher than 4 below zero, once was 48 below, and often was lower than 30 below. He reports:—

"I found all the Indians and white trappers in good circumstances. There are a great many moose around on the river but owing to lack of wind the Indians have not been able to get any. Cariboo are reported to be four days' journey east from Fort Resolution on the Great Slave lake but none have been brought in to the fort. The fur catch has been fair; there seems to be a great quantity of mink in the country. The Indians are reported to be in good health, although the usual number of them have died from consumption. I heard of no starvation amongst them. The trails were unusually good except on the lake where the slightest wind covers them. The weather kept very cold but did not seem so except on the lake where the wind was strong. There are a very few Indians in the forts and we are endeavouring to keep them out in the bush as much as possible where their health is much better. The fur catch at Fort Rae is reported to be very good, a great number of martin being brought in."

In December, 1921, a report of sickness and destitution among Indians at Rat River, Rocher River and Stony Point, east of Fort Resolution, caused a patrol to be sent to relieve them. In April, 1922, Corporal A. R. Schultz made another patrol of 140 miles to see how they had fared. It was found that their condition had improved. There had been an outbreak of smallpox, and the Indians had maintained a strict quarantine.

APPENDIX B

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION—State of the Force, September 30, 1922.

Place	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet'y Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle horses	Team	Ponies	Total	Dogs
Maritime Provinces—																	
Halifax	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	3	2	25	1	33	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	3	2	25	1	33	....	....	....	....	....
Quebec District—																	
Montreal	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	3	5	16	....	26	....	....	....	....	....
Phillipsburg	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Pointe Bleue	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Quebec	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	4	7	18	....	31	....	....	....	....	....
Eastern Ontario—																	
Headquarters staff	....	1	2	3	1	....	9	11	10	23	17	77	....	....	....	....	....
On leave	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
"A" Division, Ottawa	....	....	1	2	....	....	2	11	16	128	11	171	....	....	....	....	....
Senneterre	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....
On leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	9	1	12	....	....	....	....	....
"N" Division, Ottawa	....	....	1	1	....	....	3	2	3	21	3	34	21	2	....	23	
On command	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	11	....	15	16	....	....	16	....
Headquarters Division Port Burwell	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Ponds Inlet	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	4	....	....	....	....	....
Ellesmere Island	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	5	....	7	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	1	1	4	7	1	....	15	28	35	200	33	325	37	2	....	39	....
Western Ontario—																	
"O" Division—																	
Toronto	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	3	9	....	16	....	....	....	....	....
Haileybury	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....
Sault Ste. Marie	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
Niagara Falls	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
Bridgeburg	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	4	....	....	....	....	....
Sarnia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Hamilton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
On command	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	....
Totals	....	....	1	1	....	....	3	5	5	19	....	34	1	....	....	1	....
Manitoba—																	
"D" Division—																	
Winnipeg	....	....	1	3	....	....	2	2	5	29	1	42	9	2	....	11	....
Dauphin	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	4	....	5	4	....	....	4	....
Emerson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	2	....	....	2	....
Fort Frances	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	1	....	....	1	....
Fort William	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	2	22	1	28	21	2	....	23	....
Gretna	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....
Gypsumville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....
Hodgson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	3	....	....	3	....
Kenora	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION—State of the Force, September 30, 1922.—*Continued.*

Place	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet'y Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle horses	Team	Ponies	Total	Dogs
Manitoba—Con.																	
"D" Division—*Con.*																	
Killarney								1				1	1			1	
Lac du Bonnet									1			1	1			1	
Snowflake									1			1	1			1	
Nipigon										1		1					
Norway House									1	1		2					9
Piney										1		1	1			1	
Shoal Lake								1		2		3	3			3	
Waskada									1			1	1			1	
Brandon								1		2		3	3			3	
On leave									1			1					
On command													1			1	
Totals			1	4			3	8	16	66	2	100	54	4		58	9
Southern Saskatchewan—																	
"Depot" Division—																	
Regina			3	8	1	1	5	22	26	107	8	181	199	13		212	
Assiniboia								1				1	1			1	
Balcarres									1			1	1			1	
Big Muddy									1			1	4			4	
Broadview								1				1	1			1	
Carlyle								1		1		2	2			2	
Estevan								1		1		2	2			2	
Fort Qu'Appelle									1			1	1			1	
Kamsack								1		1		2	2			2	
Maple Creek									1	1		2	4			4	
Marienthal									1			1	1			1	
Melville									1			1	1			1	
Moose Jaw							1		2	3		6	2			2	
Northgate									1			1	1			1	
North Portal									1	1		2	2			2	
Punnichy										1		1	1			1	
Swift Current								1	1			2	2			2	
Shaunavon										2		2	2			2	
Weyburn				1					1	3		5	3			3	
Yorkton								1	1	3		5	2			2	
On leave								1	2	2		5					
Totals			3	9	1	1	6	30	41	126	8	225	234	13		247	
Northern Saskatchewan—																	
"F" Division—																	
Prince Albert			1	1				4	5	17	2	30	9	6		15	
Battleford							2			3	1	6	3	4		7	
Duck Lake										1		1	1			1	
Chesterfield Inlet				1			1			3		5					16
Humboldt								1		1		2	1			1	
Port Nelson									1	2		3					9
The Pas								1				1					6
Saskatoon								2	1			3					
Onion Lake									1	1		2	1	2		3	
On leave							1			1		2					
On command								1		2		3	2			2	
Totals			1	2			4	9	8	31	3	58	17	12		29	31

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STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION—State of the Force, September 30, 1922.—*Continued.*

Place	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Veterinary Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle horses	Team	Ponies	Total	Dogs
Southern Alberta—																	
"K" Division—																	
Lethbridge			1	1			2	2	10	31	3	50	46	11		57	
Banff				1					3	5	1	10	5			5	
Calgary				1			1	1	1	6	2	12	10	2		12	
Canmore									1	1		2	2			2	
Coutts									1	2		3	2	2		4	
Cranbrook									1			1	1			1	
Creston									1	1		2	2			2	
Drumheller									1	2		3	3			3	
Exshaw										1		1	1			1	
Fernie				1				1		5	1	8	5	2		7	
Field									1			1	1			1	
Gleichen									1		1	2	1			1	
Kingsgate									1			1	1			1	
Medicine Hat										2		2	2			2	
Michel										2		2	2			2	
Morley									1			1	1			1	
Newgate								1		1		2	2			2	
Radium Hot Springs										1		1	1			1	
Macleod							1			1		2		2		2	
Stand Off								1		3	2	6	6	1		7	
Brocket									1			1	1			1	
Pincher Creek									1			1	1			1	
Waterton Park								1				1					
Blairmore									1	1		2	2			2	
On leave									1	1		2					
On command											2	2					
Totals			1	4			4	7	27	66	12	121	98	20		118	
Northern Alberta—																	
"G" Division.—																	
Edmonton			1	2			3	5	3	31	4	49	22	4		26	
Peace River				1				1		4	1	7	7			7	
Grouard									1	1		2	2			2	
Fitzgerald				1					1	3	2	7	1		1	2	10
Norman							1			2		3					5
Simpson								1				1					3
Resolution									1	1	1	3					6
Fort Smith										2		2					
Herschel				1				1		1		3					6
Tree River									1	1		2					11
Aklavik								1	1	5	1	8					13
Jasper								1				1	1			1	
Brule									1	1		2					
Athabasca									1			1	2			2	
Nordegg									1			1					
On command													1			1	
			1	5			4	10	11	52	9	92	36	4	1	41	54
British Columbia District—																	
"E" Division—																	
Vancouver		1		4			3	9	11	67	6	101	51	4		55	
Victoria				1			1		1			3					
Esquimalt							1		2	10	1	14					
Cumberland									1	2		3	2			2	
Nanaimo								1		2		3	2			2	

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION—State of the Force, September 30, 1922.—*Concluded.*

	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Veterinary Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle horses	Team	Ponies	Total	Dogs
British Columbia District—Con.																	
"E" Division—*Con.*																	
Port Alberni							1					1					
Grand Forks			1			1		2	2			6	8			8	
Midway							1					1	1			1	
Nelson							1					1					
Penticton								1	1			2	2			2	
Trail								1				1	1			1	
Prince Rupert			1			1		2	2			6					
Prince George						1			2			3	3			3	
Stewart									1			1	1			1	
Telkwa								1	2			3	3			3	
Kamloops							1					1	2			2	
Alert Bay							1		1			2					
On command			1					1			3	5	33			33	
Totals		1		8			8	15	23	92	10	157	109	4		113	
Yukon Territory—																	
"B" Division—																	
Dawson				2			1	1	3	12	2	21	1	4		5	
Burwash									1			1					3
Carcross										1		1					
Carmacks										1		1					4
Dawson Town Station								1		2		3					1
Forty Mile									1			1					
Granville										1		1	1			1	
Mayo							1	1		2		4	1			1	2
Rampart House									1	1		2					8
Ross River									1			1					2
Teslin									1			1					1
Whitehorse				1			1			7	1	10	1	2		3	1
White Pass Summit										1		1					
Moosehide											1	1					
On leave			1				1					2					
On command							1					1					2
Totals			1	3			5	3	8	28	4	52	4	6		10	24

RECAPITULATION

Place																	
Maritime Provinces				1			1	3	2	25	1	33					
Quebec District				1			1	4	7	18		31					
Eastern Ontario	1	1	4	7	1		15	28	20	200	33	325	37	2		39	
Western Ontario			1	1			3	5	5	19		34	1			1	
Manitoba			1	4			3	8	16	66	2	100	54	4		58	9
Southern Saskatchewan			3	9	1	1	6	30	41	126	8	225	234	13		247	
Northern Saskatchewan			1	2			4	9	8	31	3	58	17	12		29	31
Southern Alberta			1	4			4	7	27	66	12	121	98	20		118	
Northern Alberta			1	5			4	10	11	52	9	92	36	4	1	41	54
British Columbia		1		8			8	15	23	92	10	157	109	4		113	
Yukon Territory			1	3			4	3	8	28	4	51	4	6		10	24
Totals	1	2	13	45	2	1	53	122	183	723	82	1227	590	65	1	656	118

APPENDIX C

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

British Columbia	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
Offences against—								
Railway Act	1	1						1
Fisheries Act	37	30	5				2	37
Customs Act	12	2			[illegible]		5	12
Inland Revenue Act	36	8	4				24	36
Indian Act	188	111	11	1	18	4	43	188
Immigration Act	29				14		15	29
Chinese Immigration Act	5				5			5
Opium and Narcotic Drugs Act	441	207	38	1		5	190	441
Opium and Narcotic Drugs Act, drug stores inspected	140						140	140
Militia Act	13				5	8		13
Post Office Act	21		1			13	7	21
Military Service Act	1						1	1
Leprosy Act	1						1	1
Department of Mines	82						82	82
Department of Trade and Commerce	1	1						1
Department of Finance	4				1	3		4
Department of Marine and Naval Service	274						274	274
Air Board Regulations	4						4	4
Department of Interior	1						1	1
Department of Public Works	4	4						4
	1,295	364	59	2	48	33	789	1,295

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

British Columbia	Cases entered	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
Under Criminal Code—						
Common assault	2	1		1		2
Creating disturbance	1	1				1
False pretences	2			1	1	2
Aliens in possession of firearms	1		1			1
Attempted suicide	1	1				1
Perjury	3	2	1			3
Keeping disorderly house	1	1				1
Obstructing a police officer	2	2				2
Abduction	1			1		1
Illegally selling firearms	1				1	1
Fraudulently wearing Class "A" badge	1				1	1
	16	8	2	3	3	16

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS made at the Request of other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

British Columbia	
Department of Finance	1
Department of Soldiers' Settlement Board	4
Department of Customs	2
Department of Immigration	16
Department of Justice	138
Department of Militia and Defence	12
Department of Post Office	11
Department of Indian Affairs	7
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization)	182
Department of Interior	2
Department of Health	3
Department of Secretary of State	6
Department of Fisheries	2
Inquiries for missing persons	130
Inquiries on behalf of other police forces and assistance rendered	88
Miscellaneous:—	
Accidental deaths	1
London Metropolitan police	1
Provincial Mental Hospital	1
Deceased persons' estates	1
	608

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Alberta	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
Offences against—								
Railway Act	104	102	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	104
Fisheries Act	15	11	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Customs Act	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Inland Revenue Act	183	72	2	.....	1	2	106	183
Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Indian Act	84	79	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	84
Immigration Act	49	48	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
Opium and Drug Act	123	58	15	.....	.....	.....	50	123
Migratory Birds Act	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Post Office Act	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	568	379	29	.....	1	2	157	568

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Alberta	Cases entered	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
Under Criminal Code—						
Murder	2		2			2
Manslaughter	1		1			1
Theft	20	17	3			20
Common assault	36	35	1			36
Creating disturbance	20	20				20
False pretences	1	1				1
Cruelty to animals	3	3				3
Indecent Act	1	1				1
Fraud	4	3			1	4
Theft from His Majesty's mails	9	6	1	2		9
Bribing police officer	2		1	1		2
Obstructing a police officer	1	1				1
Receiving stolen property	1	1				1
Procuring	1	1				1
Vagrancy	19	16	3			19
Carnal knowledge girl under 14	1		1			1
Breaking and entering	3	1	2			3
Bigamy	3	3				3
Inmate bawdy house	9	7	2			9
Cattle killing	1			1		1
False statement	1		1			1
Unlawfully wearing military uniform	1		1			1
Assaulting peace officer	3	3				3
	143	119	19	4	1	143

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations enforced in Dominion Parks, from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Alberta	Cases entered	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
Provincial Statutes—						
Master and Servants Act	6	6				6
Liquor Act	56	50	6			56
Game Act	7	7				7
Health Act	6	6				6
Mines Act	6	6				6
Insanity Act	2		2			2
Dominion Parks Regulations—						
Trapping and hunting	3	3				3
Motor vehicles	27	27				27
Unsealed weapons	7	7				7
Miscellaneous	40	40				40
Gambling	28	24	4			28
	188	176	12			188

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS made at the Request of other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Alberta	—
Department of Finance	3
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	7
Department of Health	30
Department of Soldiers' Settlement Board	2
Department of Customs	18
Department of Agriculture	3
Department of the Interior	70
Department of Justice	4
Department of Mines	4
Department of Militia and Defence	3
Post Office Department	23
Department of Secretary of State	1
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch)	550
Inquiries for missing persons	169
Inquiries on behalf of other police forces	19
Department of Naval and Marine Service	5
Department of Immigration	86
Department of Indian Affairs	12
Miscellaneous—	
1. Accidental deaths	5
2. Deceased persons' estates	3
Total	1,017

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Saskatchewan	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
Offences against—								
Railway Act	57	57						57
Fisheries Act	13	13						13
Customs Act	53	32	1	2	4		14	53
Inland Revenue Act	962	318	42	16		40	546	962
Weights and Measures Act	1	1						1
Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act	1	1						1
Animals' Contagious Diseases Act	14	1		11			2	14
Indian Act	165	117	10		1		37	165
Immigration Act	77	68					9	77
Opium and Drug Act	50	28	4			3	15	50
Migratory Birds Act	1						1	1
Special War Revenue Act	1						1	1
Post Office Act	14	1	1			12		14
Dominion Statistics Act	7	5	2					7
Air Board Regulations	1		1					1
Income Tax Act	3	2				1		3
	1,420	644	61	29	5	56	625	1,420

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Saskatchewan	Cases entered	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
Under Criminal Code—						
Theft	7	4	3	.....	.....	7
Common assault	5	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Vagrancy	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
False trade marks	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Theft from His Majesty's mails	3	.....	1	.....	2	3
Assaulting peace officer	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Cruelty to animals	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Prostitution of Indian women	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Impersonating a police officer	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Obstructing a police officer	4	3	.....	.....	1	4
Firearms in possession of aliens	8	8	.....	.....	.....	8
Burglary	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2
	35	24	5	.....	6	35

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS made at the Request of other Departments other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Saskatchewan	
Department of Finance	3
Department of Penitentiaries	1
Department of Marine and Fisheries	1
Department of Soldiers' Settlement Board	11
Department of Immigration	112
Department of Immigration (Chinese Immigration Branch)	11
Department of Customs and Excise	28
Department of Agriculture	3
Department of the Interior	3
Department of Justice	4
Department of Militia and Defence	14
Department of Public Works	2
Post Office Department	9
Department of Secretary of State (Immigration Branch)	470
Inquiries for missing persons	290
Inquiries on behalf of other police forces	11
Provincial Police, cases handled temporarily in absence of	9
Department of Mines	5
Department of Indian Affairs	25
Department of Health	3
Accidental deaths	3
Deceased persons' estates	1
War Measures Act, Firearms Regulations	4
Miscellaneous	11
	1,034

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Manitoba	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
Offences against—								
Inland Revenue Act	278	126	10	3	.....	.....	139	278
Indian Act	102	76	3	.....	.....	.....	23	102
Customs Act	8	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Immigration Act	40	7	1	.....	.....	.....	32	40
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act	119	28	12	1	.....	.....	78	119
Fisheries Act	21	16	2	.....	.....	.....	3	21
Income War Tax Act	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4
Explosives Act	19	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	19
Leprosy Act	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Radio Telegraph Act	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Total	601	274	29	4	2	.....	292	601

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Manitoba	Cases entered	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
Under Criminal Code—						
Theft	10	6	4	.....	.....	10
Housebreaking	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Common assault	5	3	2	.....	.....	5
Aliens in possession of firearms	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Assaulting peace officer	3	1	2	.....	.....	3
Buggery	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Causing disturbance in public place	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Intimidation by threats	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Vagrancy	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	30	22	8	.....	.....	30

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations enforced in Dominion Parks, from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Manitoba	Cases entered	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
Provincial Statutes—						
Manitoba Game Act	2	1	1	.....	.....	2
Total	2	1	1	.....	.....	2

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SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS made at the Request of other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Manitoba	—
Department of Justice	6
Department of Finance	2
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	8
Department of Soldiers' Settlement Board	10
Department of Customs	12
Department of Immigration	5
Department of Immigration (Chinese Branch)	11
Department of Militia and Defence	19
Post Office Department	24
Department of Indian Affairs	12
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch)	1,052
Inquiries for missing persons	58
Department of the Interior, Crown timber	25
Cases handled in temporary absence of provincial police	58
Total	1,302

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Ontario	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
Offences against—								
Railway Act	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Inland Revenue Act	125	57	.....	.....	.....	2	66	125
Dominion Forests Reserve and Parks Act	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5
Indian Act	42	32	1	.....	.....	3	6	42
Immigration Act	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9
Chinese Immigration Act	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	68
Penitentiary Act	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Ticket of Leave Act	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Opium and Drug Act	258	147	41	1	.....	2	67	258
Migratory Birds Act	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	10
Explosives Act	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Fugitive Offenders Act	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Radiotelegraph	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Agriculture Act	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4
Militia Act	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Post Office Act	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
	540	245	43	1	5	8	238	540

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Ontario	Cases entered	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
Under Criminal Code—						
Shooting with intent	2	2				2
Theft	16	13	3			16
Forgery	4	4				4
Common assault	2	2				2
Assault causing bodily harm	1	1				1
False pretences	1		1			1
Wilful damage to property	4	3	1			4
Indecent assault	1	1				1
Drugging with intent	2	2				2
Receiving stolen property	13	8	4	1		13
Possession public stores	6	5	1			6
Indecency	2	2				2
Obstructing peace officer	3	3				3
Disorderly conduct	3	3				3
Breaking and entering	5	5				5
Shopbreaking	2	1	1			2
Conspiracy to commit an indictable offence	5	5				5
	72	60	11	1		72

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS made at the Request of other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Ontario	—
Department of Finance	12
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	19
Department of Health	1
Department of Immigration	62
Department of Customs	12
Department of Trade and Commerce	2
Department of Agriculture	8
Department of the Interior	5
Department of Mines	10
Department of Justice	9
Department of External Affairs (Passport Branch)	2
Department of Militia and Defence	80
Department of Public Works	38
Post Office Department	19
Department of Secretary of State	27
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch)	1,377
Inquiries for missing persons	144
Inquiries on behalf of other police forces	28
Provincial police, cases handled temporarily in absence of	5
House of Commons	5
Senate	1
Department of Naval Service (Radiotelegraph)	53
Auditor General's Department	4
Department of Indian Affairs	8
Department of Marine and Fisheries	7
Air Board Regulations	4
Civil Service Commission	2
Governor General's Department	2
Miscellaneous	45
Total	1,991

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Quebec	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
Offences against—							
Inland Revenue Act	5	1			1	3	5
Ticket of Leave Act	3	3					3
Penitentiaries	3	1			1	1	3
Indian Act	17	12		1		4	17
Customs Act	4	3			1		4
Post Office Act	22	3	1	3	3	12	22
Militia and Defence, deserters	46	3			7	36	46
Air Board Regulations	1					1	1
Migratory Birds Act	9	1	2		6		9
Proprietary and Patent Medicine Act	2	1				1	2
Immigration Act	15	9			2	4	15
Railways Act	3				3		3
Opium and Drug Act	531	301	61	34	51	84	531
Total	661	338	64	38	75	146	661

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Quebec	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
Under Criminal Code—							
Forgery and uttering	41	3	3	18	11	6	41
Running opium joint	6	2	3	1			6
Obstructing police officer	2	1		1			2
Impersonating police officer	4	2		2			4
Perjury	2			1	1		2
Theft of cars under seizure by Customs Department	4	2			2		4
Theft of His Majesty's mail	6	2	1	3			6
Theft	10	7				3	10
Total	75	19	7	26	14	9	75

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS made at the Request of other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Quebec	—
Department of External Affairs	4
Department of Mines	64
Department of Customs and Excise	36
Department of Justice (Ticket of Leave Branch)	40
Department of Penitentiaries	8
Department of Indian Affairs	17
Board of Pension Commissioners	11
Soldiers' Settlement Board	2
Post Office Department	29
Department of Militia and Defence	29
Department of Justice, inquiries for	5
Air Board Regulations	6
Department of Agriculture	3
Department of Immigration	248
Department of Naval Service	18
Department of Railways and Canals	3
Department of the Interior	2
Department of Health	303
Department of Secretary of State	43
Department of Finance	21
Inquiries for missing persons	104
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch)	716
Department of the Interior (Migratory Birds)	17
Inquiries on behalf of other police forces	45
Miscellaneous	6
Total	1,780

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Maritime Provinces	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	No prosecution entered	Total
Offences against—					
Fisheries Act	33	28	4	1	33
Inland Revenue Act	14	14			14
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act	32	31	1		32
Migratory Birds Act	11	10		1	11
Explosives Act	4	4			4
Radio Telegraph Act	3			3	3
Customs Act	5	5			5
	102	92	5	5	102

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Maritime Provinces	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Total
Under Criminal Code—					
Theft	3	3			3
Breaking and entering	35	19	1	15	35
In possession of wreck	1	1			1
Buying and receiving military property	3	3			3
Defamatory libel	1			1	1
Uttering raised bills	1			1	1
Receiving rifles from militiamen	1	1			1
Alien in possession of arms	1	1			1
	46	28	1	17	46

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SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS made at the Request of other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Maritime Provinces	—
Department of Finance	3
Department of the Interior, Dominion Parks Branch	1
Department of Justice	6
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	2
Department of Customs and Excise	8
Department of Marine and Fisheries	5
Department of Immigration	3
Department of Militia and Defence	9
Department of Health (O. N. D. Act)	6
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch)	41
Department of Naval Service	12
Department of Agriculture	1
Department of External Affairs	1
Department of Mines (Explosives Division)	70
Air Board regulations	1
Inquiries for missing persons	27
Suppression of commercialized vice	9
Department of Attorney General, Nova Scotia	3
Total	208

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Yukon	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
Offences against—						
Indian Act	13	11	2	.....	.....	13
Inland Revenue Act	3	2	1	.....	.....	3
	16	13	3	.....	.....	16

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Yukon	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Total
Under Criminal Code—				
Theft	4	3	1	4
Receiving stolen property	1	1	.....	1
Burglary	1	.....	1	1
Drunk and disorderly	7	6	1	7
Indecent assault	1	.....	1	1
Nuisance in public places	1	1	.....	1
Insulting language	1	1	.....	1
False pretences	2	2	.....	2
Assault, common	2	2	.....	2
Assault causing harm	1	1	.....	1
	21	17	4	21

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations Enforced from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Yukon	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Total
Yukon Ordinances—				
City by-laws	6	6	.....	6
Game ordinance	4	4	.....	4
Liquor ordinance	8	8	.....	8
Motor ordinance	1	1	.....	1
Poison ordinance	1	1	.....	1
Setting forest fires	1	1	.....	1
Interdiction	1	1	.....	1
Non-payment wages	1	1	.....	1
Insanity	6	6	.....	6
	29	29	.....	29

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS made at the request of other Departments other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Yukon	
Department of Immigration	13
Department of Secretary of State, Naturalization	8
Inquiries for missing persons	80
Inquiries on behalf of other police forces	31
Miscellaneous—	
Accidental or sudden deaths	14
Deceased persons' estates	12
	158

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Northwest Territories	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	Total
Offences against—							
Northwest Game Act	15	12	3	.....	.....	.....	15
Post Office Act	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Indian Act	11	10	1	.....	.....	.....	11
Northwest Territories Act	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	5
	32	26	6	.....	.....	.....	32

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Northwest Territories	Cases still under investigation, close of last year	New cases, 1921-22	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
Under Criminal Code—								
Murder	7	9	.....	.....	12	.....	4	16
Assault	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Receiving stolen property	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Theft	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Creating disturbance	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Drunk and disorderly	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cruelty to animals	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Killing dog	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
	.....	32	15	1	12	.....	4	32

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS made other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Northwest Territories	
Miscellaneous—	
Deceased persons' estates	5
Accidental deaths	2
Insane persons	3
Total	10

REPORT

SECRETARY OF STATE

OF

CANADA

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1922

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